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No. 31] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1954

## NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published up to the 24th July, 1954:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
160	S. R. O. 2452, dated the 23rd July 1954.	Ministry of Labour.	The Central Government constitutes an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication of disputes concerning the employers and workmen of certain farms in the Port of Bombay.
	S.R.O. 2453, dated the 23rd July 1954.	Ditto	The Central Government constitutes an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication of disputes concerning the employers and workmen of Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.
161	S.R.O. 2454, dated the 24th July 1954.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendments made in the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
162	S.R.O. 2455, dated the 24th July 1954.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Amendment made in the Notification No. 13-Customs, dated the 28th February 1953.
	S. R. O. 2456, dated the 24th July 1954.	Ditto	Exemption of certain articles from certain portion of customs duty leviable when imported into India.
	S. R. O. 2457, dated the 24th July 1954.	Ditto	Amendment made in the Notification No. 36-Customs, dated the 3rd April 1954.
	S. R. O. 2458, dated the 24th July 1954.	Ditto	Exemption of teak-wood from the whole of customs duty leviable when imported into India.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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**PART II—Section 3****Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).**

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**MINISTRY OF FINANCE***New Delhi, the 15th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2465.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and, in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, also by clause (5) of article 148, of the Constitution, read with articles 313 and 372 thereof and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General as regards the persons referred to above hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, namely:—

In sub-rule (c) of rule 14 of the said Rules, for the words "he shall be deemed to have resigned his appointment", the words "he shall, unless the President in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case otherwise determines, be deemed to have resigned his appointment" shall be substituted.

[No. F.7(29)-Est.IV/54.]

K. S. GANAPATI, Dy. Secy.

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**(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 23rd July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2466.**—In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, (II of 1934), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, No. F.3(26)-F.I/54, dated the 21st May 1954, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri K. G. Ambegaokar, I.C.S., to be a director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, vice Shri S. G. Barve, I.C.S.

[No. F.3(26)-F.I/54.]

N. C. SEN GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

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**MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)****STAMPS***New Delhi, the 26th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2467.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty chargeable on the lease deed to be executed in favour of the Thai Embassy in India in respect of their plot situated in Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.

[No. 10.]

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**ORDER****STAMPS***New Delhi, the 16th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2468.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits retrospectively the stamp duty chargeable on the lease deed, dated the 15th September, 1953 executed in favour of the Czechoslovak Republic Embassy in India, in respect of the premises 45-46, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.

## CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 21st July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2469.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In rule 49 of the said Rules, the following further proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided further that if any goods are lost by theft, duty shall be chargeable on all such losses.”

[No. 32.]

## DANGEROUS DRUGS

*New Delhi, the 27th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2470.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely:—

In the Said Rules:—

1. For rule 6 and the “Table of Fees” appended thereto, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“6. The manufacture of medicinal hemp is prohibited save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence in the annexed form granted by the Chief Excise Authority of the State in which the manufacture is to be carried on. An annual fee of Rs. 10 shall be payable in advance to the State Government for each licence issued under this rule.”

2. In the ‘Form of licence’—

- (a) for the word “Collector”, wherever it occurs, the words “Chief Excise Authority” shall be substituted.
- (b) in condition No. (8) for the words “Collector’s seal” the words “seal of the Chief Excise Authority” shall be substituted;
- (c) in condition No. (10) the words “by the Collector or” shall be omitted.
- (d) for the words “Collector of .....” appearing at the end of the licence, the words “Chief Excise Authority.....State” may be substituted.

[No. 3.]

M. P. ALEXANDER, Under Secy.

## CUSTOMS

*New Delhi, the 31st July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2471.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts spectacle joints or hinges imported into India and falling under item No. 77(6) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the second Act, cited above as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

[No. 73.]

E. RAJARAM RAO, Joint Secy.

bringing into India by sea or by land of any copy of the booklet in English entitled "American Military Aid to Pakistan (Its full implications)" written by Salahuddin Ahmed, published by Abdus Salam on behalf of Crescent Club from 37, Bishnucharan Das Street, Dacca, and printed by G. A. Chowdhury, B.A. at Paramount Press Ltd., Dacca.

[No. 74.]

JASJIT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

### INCOME-TAX

*New Delhi, the 31st July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2473.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-Income-tax) dated the 1st July 1952, namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification:—

(a) Against serial No. 1 for the entry under column 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"All Government servants under the audit control of the Accountant General, Madras."

(b) After item No. 79, the following item and connected entries shall be added, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
80	All Government servants under the audit control of the Accountant General, Andhra	Income-tax. Officer, Salary Circle, Kurnool	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Vijayawada Range	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax Vijayawada Range	Commissioner of Income-tax, Hyderabad and Andhra

[No. 45.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

*New Delhi, the 23rd July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2474.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-4(78)A, dated the 6th January, 1951, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (General) Delhi," the entry "Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (General), Delhi," shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(217)/54.]

**S.R.O. 2475.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be

made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-4(41), dated the 7th September, 1950, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (General) Delhi," the entry "Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (General), Delhi," shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(217)/54-A.]

D. HEJMADI, Under Secy.

#### EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

*New Delhi, the 31st July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2476.**—In modification of clause 3 of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, No. S.R.O. 794, dated the 21st October 1950, in regard to levy of application fees for export licences, the following decisions in respect of refund of export application fees are published herewith for general information.

Refund of fees will be allowed in the following cases:—

- (i) where the fee has been deposited in excess of the prescribed scale;
- (ii) where the fee has been deposited but no application has been made;
- (iii) where the fee has been deposited and application has been made but the item to which the application relates is placed on an Open General Licence on or after the date of application;
- (iv) where the fee has been deposited in error but the applicant is exempt from payment of application fee; and
- (v) where the fee has been deposited and the application made but the policy governing the issue of export licences has been changed subsequent to the date of application thereby rendering the application ineligible for the grant of licence.

[No. 13-EV(14)/54.]

B. K. KOCHAR, Dy. Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Agriculture)

*New Delhi, the 22nd July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2477.**—In pursuance of section 4(ix) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, Dr. B. S. Kadam, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cornell), F.N.I., F.A.Sc., F.B.S., Director of Agriculture, Saurashtra State, has been nominated by the Government of Saurashtra to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, *vice* Dr. J. C. Ramchandani resigned.

[No. I-12/54-Commod.II.]

**S.R.O. 2478.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the employees of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

[No. F.5-68/54-Com.I.]

**S.R.O. 2479.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Central Government hereby adds to the Schedule to the said Act the name of the following public institution, namely:—

"The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee."

[No. F.5-68/54-Com.I.]

**S.R.O. 2480.**—Under Section 4(viii) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (x1 of 1923), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Kundan Lal Ahuja of Abohar, Fazilka Tehsil, District Ferozepur (Punjab), as a representative of the Cotton Growing Industry in Punjab on the Indian Central Cotton Committee with effect from the 1st April, 1954.

Under Section 4(v) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (xiv of 1923), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Chandi Ram Verma, M.L.A., Abohar, District Ferozepur, to represent the Cotton Ginning and Manufacturing Industry in the Punjab on the Indian Central Cotton Committee with effect from the 1st April, 1954.

[No. F.1-12/54-Com.II.]

F. C. GERA, Under Secy.

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*New Delhi, the 22nd July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2481.**—The following drafts of rules which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the 15th August 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said drafts before the date specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

#### PEPPER GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1954

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Pepper Grading and Marking Rules, 1954.

(2) They shall apply to pepper (*Piper nigrum*) produced in India.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(a) "India" means any part of India other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

3. *Grade designations.*—Grade designations to indicate the quality of pepper shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules III to VII.

4. *Definition of quality.*—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each designation in Schedules III to VII.

5. *Grade designation marks.*—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word "AGMARK" and the figure of rising sun with the words "Produce of India") resembling that set out in Schedule I specifying the grade designation.

6. *Method of marking.*—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely applied to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the following particulars shall be marked on the container or label:—

Place of packing.

Date of packing.

Year of harvest.

(2) An authorised packer may after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer: provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade of pepper different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with these rules.

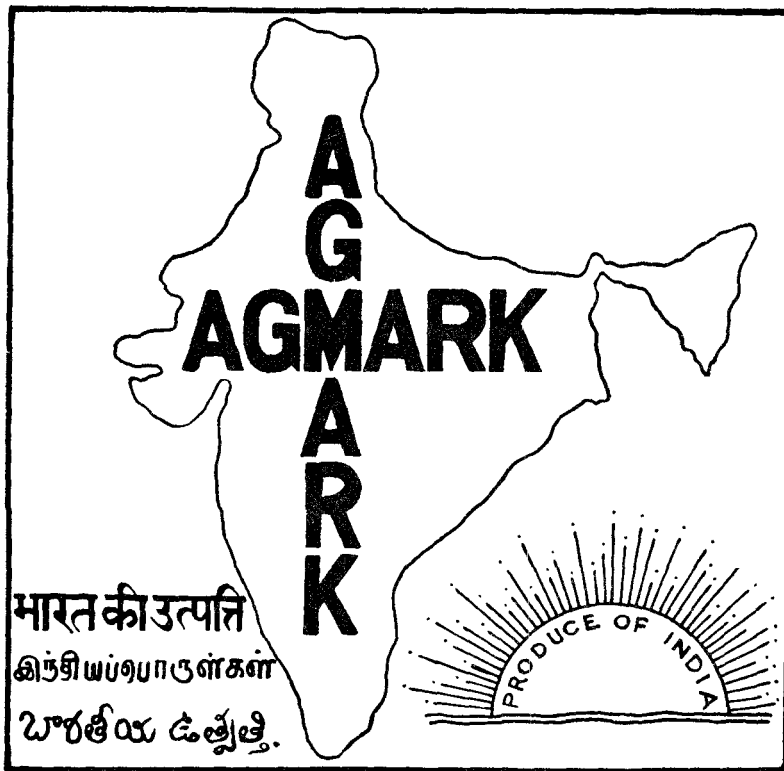
7. *Method of packing.*—(1) Only new and clean jute gunnies shall be used for packing pepper and these shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

agmark only. Where more than one package is put in a large container, all the packages shall bear Agmark labels and the outer container shall also bear an Agmark label.

8. *Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.*—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the conditions set out in Schedule II shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purposes of these rules.

#### SCHEDULE I

(See rule 5)



#### SCHEDULE II

(See rule 8)

(a) An authorised packer shall have suitable arrangements for the cleaning, washing, drying and storage of pepper.

(b) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for estimating "extraneous" matter and "light berries" in pepper as may be prescribed, and samples of pepper shall be forwarded to such control laboratory as may be notified from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(c) An authorised packer shall provide such facilities to Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, for the sampling, testing and affixation of grade designation marks as may be prescribed from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

### SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of garbled Malabar black pepper.*

Grade designation	extraneous matter *not Exceeding percent	Light berries and extraneous matter not exceeding per cent.	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
M. G. Special	0.25	1.0†	Shall be the dried mature berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, garbled, dark brown to dark black in colour, nearly globular with a wrinkled surface, the deep-set wrinkles forming a net work on the dried berry. It shall be well dried and free from mould or insects and shall not be oil-dressed or adulterated.
M. G. Grade 1	0.50	3.0†	
M. G. Grade 2	1.00	5.0‡	

†Provided that extraneous matter does not exceed 0.25 per cent.

‡Provided that extraneous matter does not exceed 0.50 per cent.

§Provided that extraneous matter does not exceed 1.00 per cent.

\*These comprise dust, dirt, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

### SCHEDULE IV

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of ungarbled black pepper.*

Grade designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding per cent	Light berries and extraneous matter not exceeding percent	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MUG Grade 1	2	10†	Shall be the dried mature berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, colour varying from brown to black with a wrinkled surface, reasonably dry and free from insects.
MUG Grade 2	2	14†	

\*These comprise dust, dirt, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

†Provided that extraneous matter does not exceed 2 per cent. Tolerance for mouldy pepper up to 1 per cent.



## SCHEDULE V

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of garbled 'light black pepper'.*

Grade designation (1)	Extraneous matter* not exceeding per cent (2)	General characteristics (3)
GL grade 1	2	Shall be the dried berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India dark brown to dark black in colour and garbled. It shall be well-dried and free from mould or insects.
GL grade 2	4	

\*These comprise dust, dirt, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

## SCHEDULE VI

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of "Pinheads".*

Grade designation (1)	Extraneous matter* not exceeding per cent (2)	General characteristics (3)
PH Grade 1	3	Shall be wholly derived from the spiles or <i>Piper nigrum</i> , grown in South India. They shall be reasonably dry and free from insects. The colour shall be from dark brown to black.

\*These comprise dust, dirt, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

## SCHEDULE VII

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of Black pepper (non-specified)*

Grade designation (1)	Extraneous matter* not exceeding per cent (2)	General characteristics (3)
US Grade X	4 †	Shall be wholly derived from the spikes of <i>Piper nigrum</i> , grown in South India. The different qualities of pepper can be mixed in different proportions in accordance with orders from buyers.

\*These comprise, dust, dirt, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

†Extraneous matter determined on analysis of any sample shall be specified in the Certificate when so desired by the authorised packer.

## DRAFT GINGER GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1954

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Ginger Grading and Marking Rules, 1954.(2) They shall apply to ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) produced in India.2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(a) "India" means any part of India other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

3. *Grade designations.*—Grade designations to indicate the quality of ginger shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules III to VIII.

to be set out against each designation in Schedules III to VIII.

5. *Grade designation marks.*—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word “AGMARK” and the figure of rising sun with the words “Produce of India”) resembling the mark set out in Schedule I specifying the grade designation.

6. *Marking provisions.*—(1) The grade designation shall be securely applied to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the following particulars shall be marked on the container or label:—

Place of packing.

Date of packing.

Lot number.

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer: provided that the private trade mark does not represent quality or grade of the ginger different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with these rules.

7. *Method of packing.*—Only sound, clean, gunny bags shall be used for packing and these shall be securely closed and sealed. Containers which have been previously used for packing a commodity which is likely to impart any obnoxious smell to the ginger shall not be used. Each container shall consist of ginger one grade designation only.

8. *Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.*—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the conditions set out in Schedule II shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purpose of these Rules.

SCHEDULE I  
(See rule 5)



(a) An authorised packer shall have suitable arrangements for cleaning, washing and drying ginger. Authorised packers handling bleached ginger shall also have suitable arrangements for bleaching and washing the ginger.

(b) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing ginger as may be prescribed and a sample thereof shall be forwarded to such control laboratory as may be notified from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(c) An authorised packer shall provide such facilities to Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India for sampling, testing and affixation of grade designation marks, as may be prescribed from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(d) All instructions regarding the methods of sampling and analysis, sealing and marking the containers and the maintenance of records, etc., which may be issued, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India shall be strictly observed.

### SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

#### *Grade designation and definition of quality of garbled non-bleached Calicut ginger*

Grade designation	Size*	Extraneous matter not exceeding per cent.	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Grade NGK	Not less than 3/4 inch	2	Shall be the dried rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> grown in Malabar district in pieces irregular in shape and size pale brown in colour, fibrous, with cork not entirely removed. Shall have been rough-washed, dried in the sun and "garbled". Shall be reasonably dry and free from mould, insects or weevil attack. The crude fibre shall not exceed 8 per cent and total ash 7 per cent.

\* Tolerance upto 3 per cent allowed.

### SCHEDULE IV

(See rules 3 and 4)

#### *Grade designation and definition of quality of ungarbled non-bleached Calicut ginger*

Grade designation	Size	Extraneous matter not exceeding	General characteristics.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Grade NUGK	Small cut pieces	2 per cent	Shall be the dried rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> , grown in the Malabar district, in pieces irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour, fibrous, with cork not entirely removed. Shall be washed and dried in the sun. Shall be free from mould, insects or weevil attack. The crude fibre shall not exceed 8 per cent and total ash 7 per cent.

## SCHEDULE V

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of garbled unbleached Cochin ginger*

Grade designation	Size*	Extraneous matter not exceeding	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Grade NGC	Not less than 3/4 inch	2 per cent	Shall be the dried rhizome of <i>Zingibar officianale</i> grown in Travancore-Cochin State, in pieces irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour, fibrous with cork not entirely removed. Shall have been washed, dried in the sun and "garbled"—which consists in removing pieces that are too light. Shall be reasonably dry, free from mould or insects. The crude fibre not to exceed 8 per cent. and ash 7 per cent.

\* Tolerance upto 3 per cent allowed.

## SCHEDULE VI

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of ungarbled non-bleached Cochin ginger*

Grade designation	Size	Extraneous matter not exceeding	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Grade NUGC	Small cut pieces	2 per cent	Shall be the dried rhizome of <i>Zingibar officianale</i> grown in Travancore-Cochin State in pieces irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour, fibrous, with cork not entirely removed. Shall be washed and dried in the sun. Shall be free from mould insects or weevil attack. The crude fibre shall not exceed 8 per cent and total ash 7 per cent.

## SCHEDULE VII

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of garbled bleached Cochin ginger*

Grade designation	Size*	Extraneous matter not exceeding	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Grade BGC	Not less than 1/2"	2 per cent	Shall be the dried rhizome of <i>Zingibar officianale</i> grown in Travancore-Cochin State, in pieces irregular in shape and size, fibrous with cork not entirely removed. Shall have been lime bleached and "garbled". Shall be reasonably dry and free from mould or insects or from weevil attack. The crude fibre shall not exceed 8 per cent and ash 7 per cent. Lime expressed as calcium oxide shall not exceed 1 per cent.

\*Tolerance upto 3 per cent allowed.

## SCHEDULE VIII

*Grade designation and definition of quality of ungarbled bleached Cochin ginger.*

Grade designation	Size	Extraneous matter not exceeding	General characteristics.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Grade BUGG	Small cut pieces	2 per cent.	Shall be the dried rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> grown in Travancore-Cochin State, in pieces irregular in shape and size, fibrous with cork not entirely removed. Shall have been lime bleached. Shall be dry and free from mould or insects or from weevil attack. The crude fibre shall not exceed 8 per cent. and ash 7 per cent. Lime expressed as calcium oxide shall not exceed 1 per cent.

## DRAFT CASHEW KERNELS GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1954

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Cashew Kernels Grading and Marking Rules, 1954.

(2) They shall apply to cashew kernels produced or processed or produced and processed in India.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(a) "India" means any part of India other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

3. *Grade designations.*—Grade designations to indicate the quality of cashew kernels shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules III to VI.

4. *Definition of quality.*—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each designation in Schedules III to VI.

5. *Grade designation marks.*—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word "AGMARK" and the figure of rising sun with the words "Produce of India") resembling that set out in Schedule I specifying the grade designation.

6. *Marking provisions.*—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely applied to each container in the manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the following particulars shall be marked on the container or the label:—

Place of packing.

Date of packing.

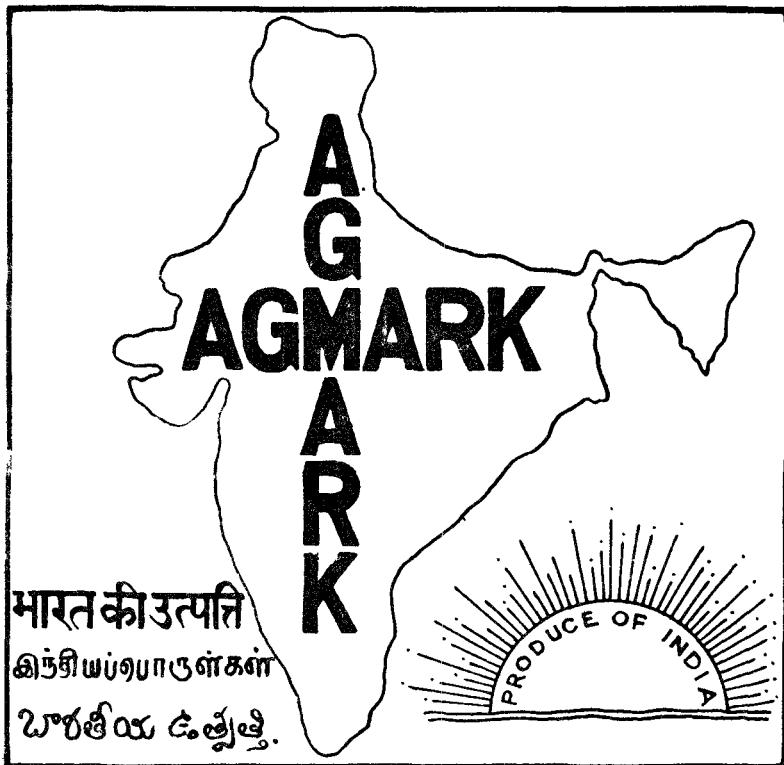
Lot number.

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer: provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade of cashew kernels different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with these rules.

7. *Method of packing.*—Only new, clean and dry kerosine type tins shall be used for packing. Each tin shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The wooden box in which the tins are packed shall also be marked. Cashew kernels of only one grade shall be packed in a box.

8. *Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.*—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the conditions set out in Schedule II shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purposes of these rules.

#### SCHEDULE I



#### SCHEDULE II

(See rule 8)

(a) An authorised packer shall have suitable arrangements for the cleaning, sizing and storage of cardamoms. Authorised packers handling bleached cardamoms shall also have suitable arrangements for bleaching and washing cardamoms.

(b) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing cashew kernels as may be prescribed, and a sample thereof shall be forwarded to such control laboratory as may be notified, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(c) An authorised packer shall provide such facilities to Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India for the sampling, testing and affixation of grade designation marks, as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(d) All instructions regarding the methods of sampling analysis packing etc.

## SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of cashew kernels (wholes).*

Grade designation	Maximum number of kernels per lb.	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)
A . .	210	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through roasting and peeling fully developed cashewnuts ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ). Shall have the characteristic shape, shall be white in colour, reasonably dry, and free from insect attack, damaged kernels or black or brown spots. The kernels shall be completely free from the <i>testa</i> .
B . .	240	
C . .	280	
D . .	320	
E . .	400	
F . .	450	
G . .	500	

*Tolerance:* (a) Total broken kernels not to exceed 3 per cent in any grade.

(b) An increase of 5 counts in each grade shall be allowed.

## SCHEDULE IV

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of cashew kernels (wholes) "Scorched" and "Dessert"*

Grade designation	Maximum number of kernels per lb.	Blemish	General characteristics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Scorched</i>			
Grade SWA	Not less than 210 and not exceeding 280.	Not more than 20 per cent of the total area.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through roasting and peeling fully developed cashew-nuts ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ). Shall have the characteristic shape, reasonably dry, free from insect damage and black spots. The kernels may show scorching due to over-roasting to the extent provided in column 3. The kernels shall be free from <i>testa</i> .
Grade SWB	Not less than 320 and not exceeding 500.	Not more than 20 per cent of the total area.	
Grade SWC	All grades of wholes assorted.	Not more than 20 per cent of the total area.	
Grade SWD	All grades of wholes assorted.	Not more than 40 per cent of the total area.	
<i>Dessert</i>			
Grade DWA	Not less than 210 and not exceeding 280.	Not more than 75 per cent of the total area discoloured.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through roasting and peeling fully developed cashew-nuts ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ). Shall have the characteristic shape, shall be reasonably dry, and free from insect damage. The kernels may show dis-colouration due to over-roasting to the extent provided in column 3. The kernels shall be free from <i>testa</i> .
Grade DWB	Not less than 320 and not exceeding 500.	Not more than 75 per cent of the total area discoloured.	
Grade DWC	All grades of wholes assorted.	Wholly discoloured.	

## SCHEDULE V

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of cashew kernels broken.*

Grade designation (1)	Trade name (2)	Description (3)	General characteristics (4)
Grade WXB	Butts	White kernal broken crosswise into 2 parts and naturally attached.	Cashew kernels shall be obtained through roasting and peeling fully developed cashewnuts ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ). Shall be white in colour, reasonably dry and free from insect damage or black or brown spots. The kernels may be split to the extent shown in column 3. The broken bits shall be free from testa.
Grade WXS	Splits	White kernels naturally split lengthwise.	
Grade WXP	Pieces	White kernel broken into more than two pieces and not passing through 1/6" sieve.	
Grade SP	Small pieces	White kernels broken in bits passing through 1/6" sieve but not passing through 1/8" sieve.	
Grade BB	Baby bits.	Plemules mostly and mixed with small bits of kernels.	

Tolerance up to 5 per cent in the next lower grade allowed.

## SCHEDULE VI

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of cashew kernels broken—"Scorched" and "Dessert".*

Grade designation (1)	Trade name (2)	Description (3)	Blemish (4)	General characteristics (5)
"Scorched"				
SXB . .	Scorched Butts	Kernal broken crosswise into 2 parts and naturally attached.	Brown colour not exceeding 50% of the total area.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through roasting and peeling fully developed cashew-nuts ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ). Shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage. The broken may show scorching due to over roasting to the extent provided in column 4.
SXS . .	Scorched Splits.	Kernel naturally split lengthwise.	Do.	
SXP . .	Scorched Pieces.	Kernel broken in bits and passing through 1/6" sieve but not through 1/8" sieve.	Do.	
SXPP . .	Scorched Small pieces.	Small bits of kernels.	Do.	
"Dessert"				
DXB . .	Dessert Butts	Broken crosswise into 2 parts and naturally attached.	..	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through roasting and peeling fully developed cashew-nuts ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ). Shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage.
DXS . .	Dessert Splits	Kernel naturally split lengthwise.	..	
DXP . .	Dessert Pieces	Kernel broken in bits and passing through 1/6" sieve but not through 1/8" sieve.	..	
DXPP . .	Dessert Small pieces.	Small bits of kernels.	..	

Tolerance up to 5 per cent in the next lower grade allowed.



## DRAFT CARDAMOM GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1954

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Cardamom Grading and Marking Rules, 1954.

(2) They shall apply to cardamom (*Eleotaria cardanomum*) produced in India.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(a) "India" means any part of India other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

3. *Grade designations.*—Grade designations to indicate the quality of cardamom shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules III to IX

4. *Definition of quality*—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each designation in Schedules III to IX.

5. *Grade designation marks.*—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word "AGMARK" and the figure of rising sun with the words "Produce of India") resembling that set out in Schedule I specifying the grade designation.

6. *Marking provisions.*—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely applied to each container in the manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the following particulars shall be marked on the container or the label:—

Place of packing.

Date of packing.

Age/year of the crop.

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer: provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade of cardamoms different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with these rules.

7. *Method of packing.* - (1) *Cardamoms.*—Only clean and sound containers, e.g., wooden cases suitably lined with water-proof paper or new jute bags, shall be used for packing cardamoms

*Cardamom seeds.*—Only clean and dry tins or wooden cases lined with water-proof paper shall be used for packing cardamom seeds.

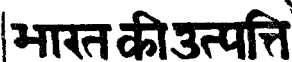
(2) Each container shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(3) Each package or container shall contain only goods of the crop of the year specified and of one grade designation only. Where more than one package is put in a large container, all the packages shall bear Agmark labels and the outer container shall also bear an Agmark label.

8. *Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.*—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the conditions set out in Schedule II shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purposes of these rules.

## SCHEDULE I

(See rule 5)



திருத் தியவரண குள் ளுள்  
புர டு குள் ளுள்

(See rule 8)

(See rule 8)

(b) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing cardamoms as may be prescribed, and a sample thereof shall be forwarded to such control laboratory as may be notified from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India

(d) All instructions regarding the methods of sampling and analysis, sealing and marking the containers and maintenance of records, etc., which may be issued, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, shall be strictly observed.

## SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

## Grade Designation and Definition of quality of Alleppy Green Cardamoms

Grade designation	Trade Name	Refraction	Size	Volume occupied by** 1 pound of Cardamoms in cubic inches (not exceeding)	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade AG 1	Extra Bold	Total of empty and malformed capsules not to exceed 1 per cent by count.	Retained on No. 14½ sizer.	64	Shall consist of cardamoms ( <i>Elettaria Cardamomum</i> ) grown in South India, kiln dried, having a reasonably uniform shade of green colour, 3-cornered and having a ribbed appearance. It shall be reasonably dry and free from weevils.
Grade AG 2	Motta Rabin	Total of empty and malformed capsules not to exceed 2 per cent.	No. 13½ sizer	68	
Grade AG 3	Rabin	Total of empty and malformed capsules not to exceed 3 per cent.	No. 12½ sizer	70	
Grade AG 4	Motta green	Total of empty capsules not to exceed 4 per cent by count.	No. 11½ sizer	72	
Grade AGS	Shipment green	Total of empty capsules not to exceed 5 per cent.	No 10½ sizer	70.0 to 77.0	
Grade AGL	Lights	Free from husk and other foreign matter*	..	..	

\*Tolerance up to 1 per cent allowed for foreign matter in this grade.

\*\*Shall be determined by measuring the volume occupied by 5 lb. Cardamoms.

## SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of Alleppy White Cardamoms.*

Grade designation	Trade Name	Refraction	Size	Volume occupied by 1 pound** in cubic inches (not exceeding)	General characteristics.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade AW 1	• Extra Bold	Total of empty and malformed capsules not to exceed 1 per cent by count.	Retained on No. 14½ sizer.	64	Shall consist of cardamoms ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> ) grown in Travancore-Cochin State and Southern districts of Madras State, sun dried, cream to dull white in colour, 3-cornered and having a ribbed appearance. Shall be reasonably dry and free from weevils.
Grade AW 2	• Motta Rabin	Total of empty and malformed capsules not to exceed 2 per cent by count.	Retained on No. 13½ sizer.	68	
Grade AW 3	• Rabin	Total of empty and malformed capsules not to exceed 3 per cent.	Retained on No. 12½ sizer.	70	
Grade AW 4	• Motta White	Total of empty capsules not to exceed 4 per cent by count.	Retained on No. 11½ sizer.	72	
Grade AWS	• Shipment White	Total of empty capsules not to exceed 5 per cent by count.	Retained on No. 10½ sizer.	70.0 to 77.0	
Grade AWL	• Lights	Free from husk and other foreign matter*	..	..	

\*Tolerance upto 1 per cent allowed for foreign matter in this grade.

\*\*Shall be determined by measuring the volume occupied by 5½ lb. Cardamoms.

SCHEDULE V  
(See rules 3 & 4)

Grade designation and definition of quality of Coorg Clipped Cardamoms

Grade designation	Trade name	Refraction	Size	Volume* occupied by 1 pound of cardamoms in cubic inches (not exceeding)	General characteristics.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade CC 1	Bold	Total of empty, malformed and broken capsules not to exceed 5 per cent by count.	Retained on No. 14½ sizer.	64	Shall consist of fully developed cardamoms ( <i>Elephantia Cardamomum</i> ) grown in South Kanara district of Madras State, Coorg or Mysore, colour ranging from pale yellow to brown, global shape skin ribbed or smooth and clipped. Shall be reasonably dry and free from weevils.
Grade CC 2	Shipment	Husk and foreign matter not to exceed 7 per cent and unclipped capsules not to exceed 5 per cent by count.	Retained on No. 11½ sizer.	72	

\*Shall be determined by measuring the volume occupied by 5 lb. of cardamoms.

## SCHEDULE VI

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of bleached and/or half bleached cardamoms*

Grade designation	Size of sieves	Volume* occupied by 1 pound of cardamom in cubic inches (Not less than)	General characteristics
1	2	3	4
Grade BL 1	Retained on sieves with holes of 0.3" diameter.	81.5	Shall consist of fully developed and bleached and/or half bleached cardamoms ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> ) colour ranging from pale cream to white, global or 3-corner shaped with skin ribbed or smooth. The capsules shall be reasonably dry and free from weevils or mould.
Grade BL 2	Retained on sieves with holes of 0.25" diameter.	81.5	
Grade BL 3	Passing through sieve with holes of 0.25" diameter.	..	

\* Shall be determined by measuring the volume occupied by 5 lb. cardamoms.

## SCHEDULE VII

(See rules 3 and 4)

## Grade designation and definition of quality of "Bleachable white" Cardamoms

Grade designation	Trade name	Refraction—Total of empty and malformed capsules not exceeding	Size	Volume* occupied by 1 pound of cardamoms in cubic inches (Not exceeding)	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade BW 1	Mysore/Mangalore bleachable cardamoms "A"—clipped.	1 per cent by count	Retained on No. 13½ sizer.	60	Shall consist of fully developed cardamoms ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> ) grown in Mysore and Madras State with a reasonably uniform shade of white colour and suitable for bleaching.
Grade BW 2	Mysore/Mangalore bleachable cardamoms "A"—unclipped.	1 per cent by count	Retained on No. 13½ sizer.	60	
Grade BW 3	Mysore/Mangalore bleachable bulk cardamoms—clipped.	2 per cent by count	Retained on No. 11 sizer.	64	
Grade BW 4	Mysore/Mangalore bleachable bulk cardamoms—unclipped.	2 per cent by count	Retained on No. 11 sizer.	64	

\*Shall be determined by measuring the volume occupied by 5 lb. of cardamoms.

## SCHEDULE VIII

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of Alleppey cardamom seeds*

Grade designation	Trade name	Refraction not exceeding per cent	Light seeds not exceeding per cent	Volume* occupied by 1 pound of cardamom seeds in cubic inches (not exceeding)	Special characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade AS 1	Prime . . . . .	1	3	41	Shall consist of decorticated and dry cardamom seeds of any variety grown in Travancore-Cochin State and of the Southern districts of Madras State. Shall be free from any adulteration.
Grade AS 2	Shipment . . . . .	2	5	60 5	
Grade AS 3	Broken, brown, red, immature and lights.	5	..	..	

\*Shall be determined by measuring the volume of 5 lb. cardamom seeds.



## SCHEDULE IX

(See rules 3 and 4)

*Grade designation and definition of quality of 'Mangalore' cardamom seeds*

Grade designation	Trade name	Refraction not exceeding per cent	Light seeds not exceeding per cent	Volume* occupied by 1 pound of cardamom seeds in cubic inches (not exceeding)	Special characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade MS 1	Prime . . . . .	1	3	41	Shall consist of decorticated and dry cardamom seeds of any variety grown in the South Kanara district of the Madras State, Coorg or Mysore. Shall be free from any adulteration.
Grade MS 2	Shipment . . . . .	2	5	60 5	
Grade MS 3	Broken, brown, red, immature and lights.	5			

\*Shall be determined by measuring the volume of 5 lb. cardamom seeds.

[No. F.25-3 54-A.M.]

*New Delhi, the 27th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2482.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Order published with the notification of the Government of India, in the late Department of Education, Health and Lands No. F.320/35-A, dated the 20th July 1936, namely:—

For clause 3 of the said Order the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“3. No plant shall be imported into India by air:

Provided that plants which are infested with living insects and are intended for the introduction of such living insects may be so imported if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Head of Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, or the Forest Entomologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun certifying that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such insects:

Provided further that plants required for the purpose of research and propagation by any institution or organisation under the control of the Central Government or the State Governments may be so imported only at the airport of Bombay or Madras, if such plants are —

- (i) fumigated before export;
- (ii) packed in a container which shall not enable insects either to enter herein or to escape therefrom;
- (iii) accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule appended hereto;
- (iv) inspected and fumigated, if necessary on arrival at the airport of Bombay or Madras, as the case may be;

Subject to the condition that such institution or organisation shall furnish to the Collector of Customs concerned at least fifteen days in advance of the expected date of arrival, particulars of the consignment:

Provided also that fruits and vegetable intended for consumption shall be imported into India from Afghanistan after fumigation at the port of entry at Amritsar.”

[No. F.6-6/54-Dte.I.(PPS).]

BALWANT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

### CORRIGENDUM

*New Delhi, the 26th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2483.**—For the word “March” occurring in the Ministry of Health Notification No. F.5-13/53-MI, dated the 10th July 1954, the word “April” should be substituted.

[No. F.5-13/53-M.]

BABU RAM, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

*New Delhi, the 27th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2484.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (No. 12 of 1954), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following Settlement

Officers to act as Additional Settlement Commissioners for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to them by or under the said Act, with effect from 28th June 1954.

1. Shri M. L. Aggarwal.
2. Shri Y. R. Ahuja.

[No. 2-A(8)/Admn/53.]

N. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Joint Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

*New Delhi, the 26th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2485.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), the Central Government, being of the opinion that it is in the interests of public safety so to do, is pleased to order that for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Order, no aircraft shall save in accordance with a special permit to be issued by the Governor of Assam subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, make flights into or over the following tribal areas, namely:—

North-East Frontier Agency, including Subansiri Frontier Division, Kameng Frontier Division, Tirap Frontier Division, Siang Frontier Division, Lohit Frontier Division, Tuensang Frontier Division.

[No. 10-A/13-53.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

*New Delhi, the 22nd July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2486.**—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bombay Act VI of 1879), the Central Government hereby publishes the following return from the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, namely:—

*Return showing the name of the person elected by the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, in accordance with the provisions of Section 13(1) of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the casual vacancy caused by the continued absence, for reasons of health, of Shri Tulsidas M. Visharam.*

Date of election	Name of person elected.
3rd July, 1954	Shri Tulsidas M. Visharam.

[No. 8PI(161)/54.]

## PORTS

*New Delhi, the 22nd July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2487.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (X) of section 5 read with sub-section (1) of Section 16A of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons as Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta:—

*Representatives of Labour*

1. Shri Kali Mukherjee.
2. Shri Adhir Chandra Banerjee.

[No. 9-PI(250)/53-Pt.II.]

K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

## (Transport Wing)

## MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 21st July 1954

**S.R.O. 2488.**—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1889, is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 24th August 1954.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

## DRAFT RULES

1. These rules may be called the unberthed Passenger Ships Rules, 1954.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (i) "the Act" means the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923);
- (ii) "duration of a voyage" means the interval between the time at which a ship leaves the pilot station of a port from which the voyage commences and the time at which she arrives at the pilot station of a port at which the voyage terminates;
- (iii) "new ship" means a ship the keel of which was or is laid on or after the 16th June, 1953;
- (iv) "passenger" means an unberthed passenger as defined in clause (1) of section 149 of the Act;
- (v) "Port Health Officer" means any person appointed by the Central Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to be the Health Officer of a port, and includes an Additional or Deputy Assistant Port Health Officer, and any officer appointed by the Central Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a Port;
- (vi) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these Rules;
- (vii) "ship" means an unberthed passenger ship as defined in Clause (2) of Section 149 of the Act;
- (viii) "Surveyor" means a Surveyor appointed under Section 129 of the Act.

3. *Supply of Food, Fuel and Water.*—Food shall be available on board for the use of passengers for the duration of the voyage they are to undertake approximately on the following scale, substitutes or equivalents may be accepted provided there is reasonable cause:—

Article of Food	Quantity per passenger per diem on voyage of	
	48 hours duration or less	More than 48 hours duration.
Rice . . . . .	8 oz.	8 oz.
Flour . . . . .	..	4 oz.
Pulse . . . . .	4 oz.	4 oz.
Ghee or oil . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Onions . . . . .	2 oz.	2 oz.
Vegetables. . . . .	..	2 oz.
Tamarind . . . . .	..	1 oz.
Condiments (Chillies, garlic, coriander seed and turmeric). . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Salt . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk . . . . .	..	8 oz.

Provided that in the case of ships sailing from any port in the State of Madras, the scale on which condiments and salt shall be supplied shall be double the scale specified in the above table and the scale on which tamarind shall be supplied shall be one ounce per passenger per diem on voyages of 48 hours duration or less and two ounces per passenger per diem on voyages of more than 48 hours duration.

4. All articles of food supplied to passengers shall be of good quality.

5. Fuel for cooking food shall be supplied free of charge in the cooking ranges according to the requirements of passengers.

6. The scale on which fresh water shall be supplied to passengers on all voyages shall be five imperial gallons per passenger per diem for all purposes including the quantity necessary for cooking and drinking.

7. Fresh water shall be carried in iron or steel tanks or in tanks fitted with double bottoms which comply with the following conditions:—

- (a) all tanks shall be such as to satisfy the surveyor as to their structural conditions and cleanliness;
- (b) double bottom tanks shall be divided longitudinally in the middle except in narrow tanks at each end of the ship;
- (c) the fresh water system shall be under the control of the master of the ship.

8. There shall be provided on every deck used by passengers efficient means for the regular supply of fresh drinking water suitably distributed forward and aft for the use of passengers.

The minimum of such supply stations shall be as follows:—

Registered length of ship.	Minimum number of supply stations
1. Less than hundred feet	2
2. Not less than one hundred feet but less than two hundred feet.	3
3. Not less than two hundred feet but less than three hundred feet.	4
4. Not less than three hundred feet but less than three hundred and fifty feet.	6
5. Not less than three hundred and fifty feet but less than four hundred feet.	8
6. Not less than four hundred feet.	10

9. (1) Every ship carrying more than one hundred passengers and performing voyages the duration of which exceeds 48 hours shall have on board a supply of medical stores and surgical appliances according to the scale prescribed in Schedule I which shall be kept in a surgery of a shape approved by the surveyor and having a floor area of not less than 48 sq. feet, fitted with suitable racks and lockers, a table and a sink and having an adequate supply of fresh water.

(2) Every ship, other than a ship to which sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (3) applies, shall carry on board a supply of medical stores and surgical appliances according to the scale specified in Schedule II.

(3) Every ship performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances does not exceed 24 hours shall carry on board a supply of medical stores and surgical appliances according to the scale specified in Schedule III.

10. The medical stores and surgical appliances shall be inspected once at least in every year and at intervals of not less than six months by the Port Health Officer who shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of rule 9 have been complied with, grant a certificate to that effect to the Master of the ship.

11. Whenever circumstances so require, the Medical Officer or, if there is none, the Master of a ship, shall provide free medical stores and surgical appliances for the use of passengers of the ship.

12. *Hospital Arrangements*:—The following permanent hospital arrangements shall be made on every ship carrying more than one hundred passengers and engaged on voyages the duration of which exceeds 48 hours:—

- (i) There shall be fitted on deck or decks above the between-decks hospital accommodation for passengers and it shall be demarcated to the satisfaction of the surveyor or the port health officer;
- (ii) The area of the deck space provided for this purpose shall be not less than the following scale depending on the number of passengers which the ship is certified to carry, namely, not less than 96 sq. feet for the first six hundred passengers or less and an additional 24 square feet for every additional two hundred passengers or part thereof exceeding six hundred, upto a maximum of 192 sq. feet., provided that the hospital accommodation made available on the ship shall be large enough to enable beds to be fitted in accordance with clause (viii);
- (iii) There shall be a separate hospital for the exclusive use of members of each sex, when members of both sexes are carried;
- (iv) Every hospital shall have a floor area of at least 48 sq. feet.
- (v) Every hospital shall be sufficiently ventilated and lighted to the satisfaction of the surveyor and shall be provided with proper beds, bedding and the necessary appliances;
- (vi) Every hospital shall have its own latrine and bath-room, situated immediately adjacent to the hospital, either in one compartment or separately;
- (vii) (a) Beds shall be of metal which has been approved for use in the hospital of a ship;  
(b) Every hospital shall remain open at all times for the admission and treatment of passengers suffering from any disease other than a disease referred to in rule 16.
- (viii) Hospital beds shall be fitted on the scales given below depending on the total number of passengers that the ship is certified to carry and whether the ship is performing a voyage of between 48 and 120 hours or a voyage over 120 hours:—

No. of passengers that the ship is certified to carry	Voyages of duration between 48 hours and 120 hours.	Voyages of duration over 120 hours.
100 to 400 passengers	4	4
401 to 500    "    "	4	5
501 to 600    "    "	4	6
601 to 700    "    "	5	7
701 to 800    "    "	5	8
801 to 900    "    "	6	9
901 to 1000   "    "	6	10
1001 to 1100   "    "	7	11
above 1100    "    "	8	12

13. (1) In the case of ships certified to carry more than one hundred passengers and performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances does not exceed 48 hours, there shall be carried materials for the erection of a temporary hospital. The superficial area reserved for such hospital need not be more than 72 feet and this space shall be deducted from the area measured for passengers on board such ships.

2. The portion of the upper deck on which such temporary hospital shall be erected shall be demarcated and measured off by the surveyor. The frame work of the hospital may be of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos. The roof must be tented and both side walls must be made of stout canvas or other suitable material and be perfectly watertight, due provision being made at the same time for ventilation.

14. (1) To provide for the accommodation and treatment of such cases of illness (e.g., case of small-pox cholera, yellow fever or plague) as it may be considered desirable to segregate from the others, every ship carrying more than 100

passengers and performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances exceeds 48 hours, but not 120 hours, shall carry on board the materials necessary for the construction of a temporary hospital and a part of the upper deck not less than 144 sq. feet in area shall be set apart and demarcated to the satisfaction of the surveyor or port health officer for the purpose.

(2) Ships performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances exceeds 120 hours shall be fitted with a permanent isolation hospital. Such hospital shall be in as isolated a position as possible to the satisfaction of the surveyor and the Port Health Officer at the port of clearance.

(3) Clauses (i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) (a) of rule 12 shall apply to such permanent isolation hospitals and the number of beds fitted in every such hospital shall be not less than two.

15. *Latrines*.—(1) For the exclusive use of passenger every ship shall be provided with latrines according to the following scale:—

(a) In the case of ships performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances exceeds 48 hours, not less than four latrines for every hundred passengers or part thereof upto 800 passengers and an additional three latrines for every additional 100 passengers or part thereof exceeding 800 passengers.

(b) In the case of ships performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances exceeds 24 hours but not 48 hours, not less than three latrines for every hundred passengers upto 600 passengers and one additional latrine for every additional 50 passengers or part thereof exceeding 600 passengers

(c) In the case of ships performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances does not exceed 24 hours, one latrine for every fifty passengers or part thereof.

(2) In every ship, small commode seats with back rests shall be made available for the use of children in the proportion of half per cent of the total number of passengers which the ship is certified to carry, up to a maximum of six. Such commodes shall be placed immediately adjacent to latrines.

16. (1) The latrines shall be situated above the between-decks forward and aft at convenient and easily accessible places in all weathers, but not on the poop or bridge decks certified to carry passengers.

(2) No latrines shall be constructed in the between-decks:

Provided that if on the date of commencement of these Rules, a ship is fitted with latrines which comply with sub-rule (1) except to the extent that latrines are fitted amidships instead of forward and aft, no alteration in the present position of the latrines shall be required for the purpose of compliance with the sub-rule.

17. Every latrine shall be of a design approved by the Central Government and shall be fitted with automatic intermittent flushing device and provided with facilities for flushing, whether the ship is at rest or in motion.

In all new ships, the latrine compartments shall be at least 3 feet by 3 feet 9 inches and shall be provided with two strom rails.

18. Latrines situated between the weather deck and the shelter deck shall be properly ventilated and effectively shut off so as to prevent effluvia escaping therefrom into any passenger space.

19. Every latrine shall be properly lighted and provided with a water tap, a pannikin and an adequate supply of water for purposes of ablution:

Provided that, in ships which are not new ships and in which the latrines are in batteries, it shall be sufficient to provide one water tap in each battery of latrines.

20. (1) Separate latrines shall be set apart for the exclusive use of male passengers and female passengers respectively and shall be provided with entirely separate entrances.

(2) Every latrine set apart for the use of males shall be indicated by the figure of a man painted or engraved on or attached to, the entrance and every latrine set apart for the use of females shall be similarly indicated by the figure of a woman, in the same manner.

21. Separate latrines shall be provided for the use of the crew and while passengers are on board, the crew shall not be allowed to use the latrines set apart for passengers, nor shall passengers be allowed to use the latrines set apart for the crew.

22. Every latrine shall be kept clean and in good order and while passengers are on board, shall be disinfected, not less than three times a day.

23. Every ship shall have, for the purpose of cleaning the latrines, a special staff of sweepers on the scale of one sweeper for every twelve latrines or part thereof.

24. *Wash places and Baths*—(1) In the case of ships performing a voyage the duration of which exceeds 48 hours, there shall be provided for the exclusive use of passengers—

- (a) one wash-basin or preferably a sink with running cold fresh water for every fifty passengers; and
- (b) one salt water tap or shower for bathing for every hundred passengers or part thereof, of which one tap or shower in the wash place shall be supplied with running hot salt water so regulated as to prevent scalding of passengers.

(2) Every ship performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances is not less than 24 hours, but does not exceed 48 hours, shall be provided with half the scale of wash basins, taps or showers prescribed in sub-rule (1).

(3) Every ship performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances does not exceed 24 hours shall be provided with one wash-place for male passengers and one for female passengers. Each such wash-place shall be fitted with at least one wash-basin or sink with running cold fresh water.

25. Every such wash-place shall—

- (i) be so situated as to avoid the necessity of any one passing through the inner compartment of any latrine in order to reach the wash-place;
- (ii) be adequately screened from public view;
- (iii) have an adequate supply of water;**
- (iv) have taps and valves marked to indicate whether the water is fresh, salt or hot;
- (v) be fitted with adequate means of ventilation.

26. At least one wash-place shall be set apart for the exclusive use of female passengers.

27. *Dressing Rooms*—(1) In every ship performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances exceeds 48 hours, there shall be provided on the deck two dressing rooms, one for male, and the other for female, passengers, fitted with mirrors and seats:

Provided that in the case of ships performing voyages the duration of which in ordinary circumstances exceeds 12 hours but does not exceed 48 hours, one such dressing room exclusively reserved for the use of female passengers shall be provided.

(2) The dressing room shall be adjacent to the wash places and wherever possible, there shall be an inter-communicating door or passage between the wash-place and the dressing room.

(3) The superficial area of each dressing room shall be not less than 24 sq. feet and where the dressing is not immediately adjacent to wash-places, one wash-basin, out of the total number to be provided under rule 26 shall be fitted with a tap and provided with an adequate supply of fresh water.

28. *Cooking Ranges*.—For the exclusive use of passengers on every ship shall be provided with not less than two cooking ranges for the first one hundred passengers she is certified to carry and with one additional cooking range for every two hundred passengers or a part thereof in excess of the first one hundred:

Provided that in the case of ships performing a voyage the duration of which in ordinary circumstances does not exceed 48 hours and carrying from port to



port passengers who do not ordinarily cook their food on board, the number of cooking ranges to be provided may, with the approval of the surveyor, be reduced to such number not being less than two as he may consider adequate:

Provided further that in no case shall more than 12 cooking ranges be required under this rule.

29. Every cooking range shall—

- (a) be of a design approved by a surveyor;
- (b) be properly housed and covered;
- (c) contain at least five cooking places;
- (d) be so placed and so grouped together as to reduce the hazard of fire to the minimum.

30. No passenger shall cook on board at any place other than a cooking range.

31. The crew of the ships shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges set apart for passengers while they are on board.

32. *Dining Space.*—(1) The provisions of this rule shall apply to ships performing voyages the duration of which in ordinary circumstances exceeds 48 hours.

(2) In the case of new ships, there shall be provided a dining space or spaces, equipped with sufficient tables having impervious tops also with chairs or benches and with electric fans and wash basins for the exclusive use of passengers. The washbasins should be screened off from the dining spaces.

(3) The deck area of such dining spaces shall be not less than 1 sq. foot for every passenger which the ships is certified to carry:

Provided that in the case of ships which are not new ships the deck area set apart as dining spaces may be reduced but in no case shall there be less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. foot per passenger set apart for this purpose.

(4) The dining spaces, furniture and other equipment therein shall be kept clean and hygienic. Waste water shall be carried away in covered drains and shall not be allowed to accumulate so as to cause a nuisance. Suitable arrangements shall be made for the collection and disposal of garbage.

33. *Ventilation.*—(1) There shall be provided in every between-deck other than the self-venting decks, a fan of the size of 28 inches or its equivalent for every 300 superficial feet of the deck space measured for passenger accommodation for securing adequate supply of air:

Provided that where the surveyor is satisfied that the sweep of the fan used is larger, he may allow a corresponding reduction in the number of fans to be so fitted.

(2) (a) In every new ship with a system of cowl ventilation, the ventilator for each upper between-deck compartment shall have an aggregate area of not less than 10 sq. inches for each adult accommodated in the compartment, that is 5 sq. inches as inlet and an equal amount as outlet measured at the narrowest part of the air passage.

(b) The ventilators which are to supply a lower between-deck compartment shall have an aggregate area of not less than 15 sq. inches for each adult accommodated in the compartment, that is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  sq. inches as inlet and an equal amount as outlet measured at the narrowest part of the air passage.

(c) The ventilators referred to in sub-rules (a) and (b) shall be exclusive of side scuttles, doors, hatchways, sky-lights and other apertures not built solely for ventilation.

(d) In lieu of cowl ventilator, passenger space may be ventilated by an approved mechanical system whose effectiveness shall not be less than that prescribed under sub-rules (a) to (c).

34. *Licensing and Appointment of Medical Officers.*—A ship which is certified to carry more than one thousand passengers and is engaged in performing a voyage the duration of which in the ordinary course exceeds one hundred and twenty hours, shall have on board a qualified nurse in addition to the medical officer required by sub-section (1) of section 184 of the Act.

35. Any person desiring to be licensed as a medical officer of a ship may apply in writing to the Health Officer of the port of first departure of the ship.

36. No person shall be granted a medical officer's licence unless he is registered as a medical practitioner with one of the State Medical Councils.

37. (1) A medical officer's licence shall be granted by the Central Government, or by such person as may be authorised by it in this behalf in the form given in Schedule IV.

(2) It shall remain in force for one year from the date on which it is issued, but may be renewed by the authority granting it for further periods of one year at a time.

38. *Functions of the Medical Officer.*—The Medical Officer, if any, of every ship shall regularly keep for every voyage—

- (i) a diary in which he shall briefly and accurately record from day to day—
  - (a) the principal events of medical importance occurring on board the ship during the voyage,
  - (b) such facts in respect of the medical history of the crew and the passengers as he considers important; and
  - (c) the advice, if any, given by him to the master and the action taken by the latter;
- (ii) a register in the form given in Schedule V recording the admission and discharge of every case treated by him; and
- (iii) a register of deaths in the form given in Schedule VI.

39. The Medical Officer shall on arrival at the last port of voyage produce before the Health Officer of the Port, the medical diary and registers prescribed by rule 38. At intermediate ports the medical officer on demand shall produce before the Health Officer of the Port the diary and registers prescribed above.

40. *Inspection of Catering Arrangements.*—(1) Every ship shall be inspected by the Port Health Officer at a major port of embarkation (*viz.* Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin or Visakhapatnam) and at such other ports as may be notified from time to time by the Central Government, in this behalf. The inspection at a major port of embarkation shall take place in respect of ships engaged on overseas unberthed passenger trade every time before passengers embark and at any other port, notified as aforesaid at such intervals and at such times as may be found convenient by the Port Health Officer concerned. Every Port Health Officer shall issue a certificate of inspection in the form given in Schedule VII after carrying out the necessary inspection and examination and after satisfying himself that the food, materials, utensils, cooking places and the dining spaces for passengers are satisfactory and the catering staff are fit and in good health to carry out their duties without detriment to the health of the passengers. The certificate of inspection shall be in triplicate, of which one copy shall be given to the Master of the ship, and the duplicate shall be forwarded to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department (of the Madras, Bombay or Calcutta District as may be appropriate). The triplicate shall be retained by the Port Health Officer.

(2) In the case of ships engaged in the coastal unberthed passenger trade and carrying passengers on short voyages, the inspection of food, materials, utensils, cooking places and the dining spaces for passengers may be carried out and necessary certificate in the form appended to these rules issued by the Port Health Officer as and when possible.

(3) The Master of a ship shall, as soon as he obtains a copy of the Certificate of Inspection, take all necessary steps to rectify any defect in the condition of food or materials, and any other matter pointed out in the certificate, and shall replace, before embarkation, any member of the catering staff who has been certified to be medically unfit.

(4) In any case, where for any special reason it has not been possible for the Port Health Officer at the main port of embarkation to issue a certificate of inspection as provided above, the Port Health Officer concerned shall arrange to issue to the Master of the Ship a certificate of exemption, in the form given in Schedule VIII. A copy of such certificate shall be forwarded to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, concerned.

41. Any person appointed by the Central Government as Passenger Welfare Officer, when travelling on board any such ship, may at any time inspect the food supplied to the passengers, the materials used for the preparation of such food and the utensils, cooking places and dining spaces intended for the passengers and may bring to the notice of the Master of the ship any complaints regarding

the quality of the food or materials used in the preparation of such food or the condition of the utensils, cooking places, or dining spaces, or the health or behaviour of the catering staff, and it shall be the duty of the Master to take necessary steps, forthwith, to attend to these complaints and make a note in his Log Book of the action taken by him in this regard.

42. *Miscellaneous.*—In seasons of fair weather, every ship carrying upper-deck passengers shall be provided with awning of stout canvas covering the whole of the open portion of the deck used by such passengers.

43. Every Certificate "B" shall, in addition to the particulars required to be stated by section 155 of the Act, state whether the requirements of these rules have been complied with, and shall also specify the number of upper-deck passengers for whom space is available on board the ship.

44. (1) The space measured for passengers shall not be utilised for the carriage of cargo.

(2) The requirement of this rule shall not apply to ships where "A" Certificates issued to them have been suitably endorsed by the competent authority specifying the deck or compartments to be used for such carriage and the consequent deduction in the total certified passenger capacity on the specified voyage, nor shall it apply during a voyage between one or more ports to ships where spaces measured for passengers are not required for that purpose. In such an eventuality the "B" Certificate only shall be endorsed by the certifying officer. Similar endorsement shall also be made on the "B" Certificate by the Certifying Officer.

45. No cattle either as cargo or for consumption on the voyage shall be allowed on any deck or compartment in which passengers are carried unless the space occupied by the cattle is separated from the passengers by a steel gas-tight bulkhead, and is suitably drained and ventilated clear of the passenger spaces.

46. *Equivalents and Exemptions.*—Where these rules required that a particular fitting, appliance or apparatus, or type thereof, shall be fitted or carried in a ship, or that any particular provision shall be made, the Director General of Shipping may allow any other fitting, appliance or apparatus or type thereof, to be fitted or carried, or any other provision to be made in that ship if he is satisfied by trial thereof that such other fitting, appliance or apparatus or type thereof, or provision, is an effective substitute for that required by these rules.

47. The Director General of Shipping may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, exempt any ship or class of ships from full compliance with any of these rules if he is satisfied that such compliance is either impracticable or otherwise inexpedient, or, if extensive structural alterations are involved, such alterations are unreasonable in the case of that ship or class of ships.

48. A breach of any of the provisions of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

#### SCHEDULE I

[See Rule II (i)]

The supply of medical stores and surgical appliances on a ship carrying more than one hundred passengers and performing a voyage the duration of which exceeds 48 hours shall be according to the following scale :—

1. The supply of medicines and miscellaneous articles shall be, where the number of passengers is :—

more than	100, but not more than 250	1½	} times the quantity shown in the second column of the Table below.
"	250 "	2	
"	400 "	3	
"	550 "	4	
"	750 "	5	
"	950 "	6	
"	1150 "	7	
"	1350 "	8	
"	1550 "	9	
"	1750 "	10	

and so on :

(NOTE :—The weights and measures are of the British Pharmacopocia).

Name	Quantity	Remarks
<i>Medicine</i>		
Acidum aceticum . . . . .	2 oz.	
Acriflavine Powder . . . . .	60 grs.	
Tablets medicinal Acidum Acetyl-Salicylicum, 5 grs. . . . .	200	
Acidum Boricum . . . . .	4 oz.	
Phenol Liquefactum . . . . .	1 "	
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum . . . . .	1 "	
Adrenaline Ampoules . . . . .	2 Ampules, 1 c. c. each	
Ammonii Carbonas . . . . .	1 oz.	
Ammonii Chloridum . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Antiphlogistine . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	
Argenti Nitras . . . . .	3 points	
Bismuthi Carbonas . . . . .	2 oz.	
Borax . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Brandy . . . . .	4 oz.	
Hydroxidum . . . . .	2 oz.	
Chloralis Hydras . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Hydrargyri-Subchloridum . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	
Camphore . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Coramina . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ box of six ampules.	
Aethylis Chloridum 50 gram tube for local spray . . . . .	1 tube.	
Diphtheria Antitoxin in concentrated serum containing not less than 1500 units per c. c. . . . .	40,000 units.	
Ephedrinae Hydrochloridum $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tablets. . . . .	50 tablets per vessel	
Extractum pituitarii Liquidum (in amp. of $\frac{1}{4}$ c.c.) containing not less than 10 units per c.c. . . . .	6 ampules per vessel.	
Ferri et ammonii Citras . . . . .	3 oz.	
Insulin in tubes of 100 units each . . . . .	4 tubes per vessel.	
Sulphadiazine tablets 0.5 Gm. each . . . . .	500 tablets per vessel.	
Sulphamezathine Tablets. . . . .	50 tablets	
Approved mosquito repellent (Dimethyl Phthalate) in 2 oz. bottles. . . . .	1 bottle.	
Penicillin Sodium Crystalline-G . . . . .	6 millions units <sup>r</sup> per vessels.	
Penicillin in oil and wax . . . . .	Vials of 10 c.c. of 300,000 units in 1 c.c. 2 vials per vessel.	
D. D. T. Powder . . . . .	3 lbs.	
Calamina . . . . .	4 oz.	
Haemo-Plastic ampoules . . . . .	One box	
Tabellas Atropinae Sulphatis 1/100 Gr. . . . .	25 tablets.	
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
(a) Glycerinum . . . . .	1 oz.	
(b) Resorcinum . . . . .	1 oz.	
Tinctura Belladonnae . . . . .	1 oz.	
Tincture Lebelia Acherus . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Anti-Tetanic Serum . . . . .	1500 units.	
Benedict Solution Qualitative . . . . .	4 oz.	
" " Quantitative . . . . .	4 oz.	
Free double distilled water 5 c. c. ampoules . . . . .	1 doz.	
Syringe hypodermic 25 c. c. and 10 c. c. . . . .	1 each	
Silk-Worm Gut . . . . .	1 Pkt.	
Aster anaesthetics . . . . .	4 oz.	
Talcum Powder for diluting D. D. T. . . . .	30 lbs.	
Sphygmomanometer . . . . .	1	
D. D. T. Duster . . . . .	1	
Truss, Double 34" . . . . .	1	
Hot water bag . . . . .	1	
Test Tube . . . . .	3	
A holder for argenti Nitras Points . . . . .	1	

Name	Quantity	Remarks
One set midwifery instruments in canvas roll (forceps etc.)	1 set	
Probe-pointed director	1	
Needle holder (London Hospital pattern)	1	
Schimmelbusch mask for anaesthesia	1	
Urine-test case	1	
Lotie Calamine	1 lb.	
Cocainae Hydro-Chloridum 90·5 per cent in Oleum Ricini with Hydrargyri Per-chloridum 0·033 per cent	1/8 oz.	
Distilled Water	3 ampules of 10 c. c. each	
Tablets hypodermic Digitalin 1/100 gr.	1/2 tube of 25 tablets	
Glucose	4 oz.	
Tablets hypodermic Emetinae Hydro-chloridum 1/2 gr.	1 tube of 25 tablets.	
Tablets Mepacrine . . . . .	5 Dozs.	
Glycerinum . . . . .	2 oz.	
Glucose . . . . .	3 ampules 25 p. c. injection solution in ampules of 10 c.c. each.	
Hydrargyrum cum creta . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Tablets hypodermic morphinae Hydro-chloridum 1/6 gr.	1/2 tube of 25 tablets	
Infusum Puchu Concentratum . . . . .	1 oz.	
Linimentum camphorae Co. . . . .	2 oz.	
Extractum Ergotae Liquidum . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Liquid parafin . . . . .	1 lb.	
Liquor Ammoniae Fortis. . . . .	1 oz.	
Liquor Ammoniae Aceatatis Dilutus . . . . .	6 oz.	
Liquor Arsenicals . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Liquor Atropinae sulphas . . . . .	1/8 oz.	
Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi . . . . .	1 oz.	
Liquor morphinae Hydrochloridi . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis. . . . .	2 oz.	
Liquor strychninae Hydrochloridi . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Chrysarobinum . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Magnesii carbonas Levis . . . . .	1 oz.	
Magnesii sulphas . . . . .	3 lbs.	In tins.
Novocaine . . . . .	1 oz.	One p. c. solution.
Spirits Methylatus Industrialis . . . . .	1 pint	
Oleum Ricini . . . . .	4 pints.	
Phenacetinum . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Pilula colocynthis Et. Hyoscyami . . . . .	2 dozs.	
Pilula scillae composita . . . . .	4 "	
Pilula Plumbi cum opio . . . . .	4 "	
Potassii Bromidum . . . . .	1 oz.	
Potassii Chloras . . . . .	1 oz.	
Potassii Citras. . . . .	3 oz.	
Potassii Iodidum . . . . .	1 "	
Potassii Nitras . . . . .	3 "	
Potassii Permanganas . . . . .	2 "	
Protargol or Argyrol (10% solution) . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Pulvis Ipecacuanhae Compositus in 5 grs. powders (or tablets) . . . . .	4 dozs.	
Pulvis Jalapae Compositus . . . . .	1 oz.	
Quininae Sulphas . . . . .	2 oz.	
Tablets Paludrine . . . . .	100 per 100 passengers	
Tablets Sulphaguanidini . . . . .	50	
Tablets Quininae Sulphas 5 grs. . . . .	12 dozs.	
Salol . . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Santoninum . . . . .	1/16 oz.	
Sodii Bicarbonas . . . . .	2 oz.	
Soddi Salicylas. . . . .	1/2 oz.	
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi . . . . .	2 oz.	

Name	Quantity	Remarks
Spiritus Ammoniac Armaticus . . .	11 oz.	
Spiritus Rectificatus . . .	4 "	
Sulphathiazole . . .	300 tablets.	
Tablets hypodermic Strychninae Hy-		
dro-chloridum, 1/100 . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ tube of 25 tablets	
Tannafa . . .	4 tubes	
Tinctura Benzoïnii Composita . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Tinctura Camphorae Composita . . .	1 "	
Tinctura Cinchonae Composita . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Tinctura Digifortis . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi . . .	1 "	
Tinctura Hyoscyami . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Liquor Iodi Mitis . . .	2 "	
Tinctura Chloroformi Et Morphi-		
nae Composita . . .	2 "	
Tinctura Nucis Vomicae . . .	1 "	
Tinctura Opii . . .	1 "	
Tinctura Quininae Ammoniata . . .	1 "	
Tinctura Senegae . . .	1 "	
Pulvis Tragacanthae . . .	1 "	
Unguentum Hydrarg Ammoniati . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Unguentum Simplex . . .	2 "	
Unguentum Sulphuris . . .	4 "	
Unguentum Zinci Oxidi . . .	1 "	
Hexamina . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Paraffinum Molle Flavum . . .	2 "	
Vinum Antimoniale . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Vinum Ipecacuanhae . . .	1 "	

*Miscellaneous articles.*

Bangors Food or Horlicks Malted Milk	8 oz.
Vaccine anti-smallpox fresh . . .	Sufficient for 75 persons
Vaccine anti-cholera fresh . . .	150 cc.

This is to be given in two doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 cc respectively i. e.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cc in all per person. It should be kept in cold storage on board and used when required and should be discarded in accordance with the date of expiry on the phials under orders of the Port Health Officer.

Vaccine anti-plague fresh. . . .	*150 cc. . . .	Unless it can be shown that all persons on board have been protected by inoculation just prior to embarkation, 1 1/2 cc. for each person on board should be carried; for short voyages 100 cc. of fresh cholera vaccine instead of 150 cc. may be carried. This is usually given in doses similar to anti-cholera vaccine but it may be given in one single dose.
		1 cc.* The vaccine should be carried under conditions similar to those in regard to cholera vaccine and discarded in a similar way under orders of the Port Health Officer.

Name	Quantity	Remarks
		30 cc.* instead of 150 cc. may be carried in the case of ships which have been deratised within six months.
Plaster Adhesive 1—5 yds.	1 reel of 5 yards.	
Calico	2 yards.	
Flannel	2 yards.	
Lint	4 yards.	
Bandages roller	8 dozens (1 doz. of each of 1", 2" and 3").	
Paper for powers etc.	1 quire.	
Corks for bottles	1 dozen.	
Wool cotton	1 lb.	
Bed pan metal	1 in number.	
Gauze antiseptic	1 yard.	

\* These quantities apply to Lister Institute anti-plaque vaccine. For Haffkine Institute, Bombay vaccine the quantities should be trebled.

Note:—The preparations of Ammonia, aether, chloro form, Iodine and all acids should be in well stoppered bottles.

All the drugs etc. must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label. "Poisons" should be especially distinguished by labels with the words "Poison" on them.

II. The supply of instruments and other articles, anaesthetics and disinfectants shall be as follows:—

Name	Quantity or number	Remarks
<i>Instruments and other articles</i>		
Boxes chips for oinment 1 oz. each	18.	
Bottles dispensing assorted	12	
Enamelled Feeding cups	2	
Measures glass 2 oz.	2	
Measures glass 2 drams	2	
Pestle and mortar wedge wood	2	
Scales and weights grains	1 set.	
Spare weights grains	1 set.	
Splints common	1 set.	
Catheter metal No. 8 size	1	
Catheters India rubber No. 2, 4, 6, and 10 set of 4.	1 set.	
Spatula	1	
Scissors (Shop)	1 pair.	
Penknife	1	
Syringe ear metal	1	
Syringe enema.	1	
Syringe urethral male	1	
Syringe urethral female	1	
Nozzles urethral sheilded Pattern	2	
Douche can 1 quart with 6 ft. India rubber tubing and Pipehook.	1 set.	
Instruments dressing pocket case	1	Case containing probe 1, dissector 1, catheter female 1, Thermometer clinical in case 1, Scissors 1 pair, Forceps dressing plated 1, suture needles 6, Forceps artery 1, Knife abscess symes 1, Bistoury straight 1 and curved 1 in one handle lances bleeding 1, silk thread for sutures 20 grains.

Name	Quantity or No.	Remarks
Steriliser for surgical instruments small	1	
Syringe hypodermic 20 minim or 2 cc.	1	
*Spare needles for hypodermic syringe	6	
Forceps teeth:—		
Upper incisors . . . . .	1	
Lower incisors . . . . .	1	
Molar of the Hawks bill type . . . . .	1	
Upper molar right . . . . .	1	
Upper molar left . . . . .	1	
Thermometer clinical . . . . .	1	In addition to the one already supplied in pocket dressing case.
Forceps artery . . . . .	3	
Eye cup . . . . .	1	
Eye spud . . . . .	1	
Bowl enamelled . . . . .	1	
Tray enamelled round . . . . .	1	
Tray enamelled Kidney shaped . . . . .	1	
Bag Ice . . . . .	1	
Apparatus transfusion for intravenous saline and a sufficient supply of Hypertonic saline in tablet form.	1	
Stretcher . . . . .	1 . . . . .	An efficient carrying stretcher of approved type "Navla" preference.
Dressing Forceps . . . . .	1 . . . . .	In addition to that already in pocket dressing case.
Tourniquet Esmarch's . . . . .	1	
Brush nail . . . . .	1	
Tubes glass sealed with needles and catgut.	3 . . . . .	Different sizes.
Tube stomach with gag . . . . .	1	
Waterproof sheets . . . . .	6	
	<i>Anaesthetics</i>	
Choloroformum . . . . .	6 ozs. . . . .	In 2 oz. ampoules in blue or covered from light by dark papers.
	<i>Disinfectants.†</i>	
D.D.T. Powder . . . . .	3 lbs.	
Sulphur . . . . .	32 lbs.	
Saponified Cresol . . . . .	30 gals.	
Formaline . . . . .	4 lbs.	
Bleaching powder stabilised . . . . .	4 lbs. . . . .	In tins or jars.
Phenol or other disinfectants of quality approved by the Central Government.		

\*Suture and hypodermic needles to be kept in vaseline or well greased, and needles to be fitted with stilettes when not in use.

†For conditions of approval and list of approved disinfectants see Appendix.

#### SCHEDULE II

[ See Rule 9 (2) ]

The supply of medical stores and surgical appliances on a ship performing a voyage the duration of which is less than 48 hours but exceeds 24 hours shall be according to the following scale:—

(NOTE:—The weights and measures are of the British Pharmacopoeia).

Name	Quantity or number	Remarks
Tablets medicinal Acidum Acetylsalicylicum 5 grains.	100	
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus . . . . .	2 oz.	



Name	Quantity or number	Remarks
Tincture Chloroformi Et. Morphiae	1 oz.	
Composita*		
Oleum Ricini . . . . .	1/2 pint.	
Omnopon . . . . .	6 tablets.	
Phenol Liquifacum** . . . . .	2 oz.	
Quinine Hydrochloride . . . . .	50 tablets.	
Tinctura Benzoini Composita . . . . .	2 oz.	
Tinctura Opil* . . . . .	2 oz.	
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis** . . . . .	2 oz.	
Linimentum Saponis . . . . .	2 oz.	
Pilula Colocynthis Composita 4 grains.	3 Dozens	
Sal Volatile in glass stoppered bottle.	1 bottle.	
Tablets quinine Hydrochloride, 5 grains.	20 dozens.	
Paraffinum Molle Flavun. . . . .	4 oz.	
Plaster Adhesive Zinc Oxide 2" x 5 yds.	1 reel.	
Lint adhesive . . . . .	1/2 lb.	
Lint Boric . . . . .	1/2 lb.	
Wool Cotton absorbent . . . . .	1/2 lb.	
Measures conical graduated 2 ozs. . . . .	1	
Bottles 6 ozs. with corks . . . . .	6	
Bottles 1 oz. with corks . . . . .	6	
Mustard leaves in tin . . . . .	1 doz.	
Scissors. . . . .	1 pair.	
Lancet . . . . .	1	
Thermometer clinical self registering.	2 pairs.	
Bandages triangular base 48-in., sides 32 in.	2 bandages.	
Bandages legs and arm slide . . . . .	12	
Bandages finger . . . . .	6	
Calico . . . . .	2 yards.	
Splints common . . . . .	1 set.	
Tourniquet Esmarch's . . . . .	1	
Needles . . . . .	6 In vaseline.	
Pins safety . . . . .	2 dozens.	
Tablet of silk with four sizes . . . . .	1	
Syringe enema Higginson's . . . . .	1 With printed directions for use.	
Truss Single reversible 36 in. . . . .	1	
Truss double 36-in. . . . .	1	
Authorised book of directions for medicine chest (The Ship Captain's medical guide latest edition) . . . . .	1 copy.	
Syll in medical . . . . .	1 lb. with directions.	
Magnesi Sulphate . . . . .	2 lb. with directions.	
Scales and Weights . . . . .	1 set with directions.	
Pulvis Jalapae Compositus . . . . .	8 oz. with directions.	
Unguentum Sulphuris . . . . .	8 oz. with directions.	
Unguentum Chrysarobini . . . . .	8 oz. with directions.	
Commercial Carbolic or other disinfectant of approved quality.	1 gall.	
Sago . . . . .	6 lbs.	
Arrowroot . . . . .	10 lbs.	
Antiphlogistine . . . . .	3 tins.	

Name	Quantity or number	Remarks
Solution Cocainae Hydrochloridum	in 1/8 oz.	
Oleum Ricini with Hydrargyri		
***Perchloridum 0.033 per cent (Eye drops)		
Catheters, India rubber sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 10, set of 4.	1 set.	
Soporified Cresol	20 gallons.	
Brush nail	1	
Tanna Fax	1	

1. \* All medicines indicated thus (\*) to be marked with a Red Poison label.
2. \*\* All articles marked thus (\*\*) should in addition to the Red Poison label, be carried in green fluted bottles and labelled for external use only.
3. \*\*\* The bottles must have a label attached containing the following instructions for the use of the eye drops :—
  - (1) With the aid of the dropper put two drops into the eye, (2) Wait five minutes,
  - (3) Put two more drops into the eye, (4) Wait five minutes, (5) Put in two more drops. The eye should then be ready, care must be taken that the instrument used is perfectly clean. After the removal of the foreign body, bandage the eye for six hours.
4. All medicines bearing a Red Poison label must be used with caution and if given internally should be carefully measured.
5. The preparations of ammonia, aether, chloroform, iodine, and acids should be in well stoppered bottles.  
Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper. All the drugs, etc. must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label. "Poison" should be specially distinguished by labels with the word "Poison" on them.

## SCHEDULE III

[See rule 9 (3)]

The supply of medical stores and surgical appliances on a ship performing a voyage the duration of which does not exceed 24 hours shall be according to the following scale :

(NOTE:—Weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia)

Name	Quantity or number	Remarks
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus	1 oz.	
Tinctura Chloroformi Et Morhpinae Composita	1 oz.	
Oleum Ricini	1/2 pint.	
Tinctura Benzoinae Composita	2 oz.	
Tinctura Iodimitica	2 oz.	
Paraffinum Molle Flavum	2 oz.	
Tablets Quinine Hydrochloride or sulphate 5 grs.	7 1/2 dozen.	
Sal-Volatila in glass stoppered bottle.	1 bottle.	
Tablets Quinine	2 1/2 dozen.	
Solution Cocainae Hydrachloridum 0.5 per cent in Oleum Ricini with Hydrargyri Perchloridum 0.033 per cent. Eye drops (a)	1/8 oz.	
Plaster adhesive, Zinc Oxide	1 reel 5 yds. long and 1 inch wide.	
Lint Boric	1/2 lb.	
Wool cotton absorbent	1/2 lb.	
Tannafax	1 small tube.	
Measures drop conical graduated 2 drachm.	1	
Scissors	1 pair.	
Thermometer, clinical self registering.	1	
Bandage triangular, base 48 in. side 32 in.	1	
Bandages roller	6	
Calico	1 yard.	
Splints common	1 set	

Name	Quantity or number	Remarks
Tourniquet Esmarch's	1	
Pins Safety	1 doz.	
Authorised book of directions for medicine chest (The Ship-Captain's Medical Guide latest edition)	1 copy.	
Saponified Cresol	20 gall.	
Catheter, India rubber No. 8	1	
Brush nail	1	

(a) The bottle must have a label attached containing the following instructions for the use of the eye drops :—

“(1) With the aid of the dropper put two drops into the eye, (2) Wait five minutes, (3) Put two more drops into the eye, (4) Wait five minutes, (5) Put in two more drops. The eye should then be ready, care must be taken that the instrument used is perfectly clean. After the removal of the foreign body, bandage the eye for six hours”.

#### SCHEDULE IV

[See rule 37(1)]

##### *Form of licence to be granted to medical officers*

The bearer of this.....  
holding a certificate to practise medicine and surgery.....from  
.....is  
licensed to have medical-charge of unberthed passenger ships under the provisions of the India  
Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).

This licence holds good for one year from this date.

Dated.....

(Here enter seal of office)

Signature of recipient

(Sd) .....

Health Officer

Port

#### SCHEDULE V

[[See rule 38 (ii)]

##### *Medical Admission and Discharge Book*

Serial No. of cases	Name	Age	Sex	Disease or cause of admission	Date of			Number of hours or days under treatment	Remarks
					Admission	Discharge or recovery	Death		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

## SCHEDULE VI

[See rule 38 (iii)]

*Register of Deaths*

Serial No.	Name	Age	Time of occurrence		Cause	Remarks
			Date	Hours		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## SCHEDULE VII

*Form of Certificate of Inspection to be issued by the Port Health Officer [See Rule 40(1)]*

Certified that I have this day.....  
inspected the s.s.....(name of the vessel)  
and find that the food, materials, utensils, cooking places and the dining spaces, etc. for unberthed  
passengers are satisfactory.

2. It is also certified that I have medically examined the catering staff employed on this  
vessel and find that they are \*all.....in good health and are  
they are \*excepting those named below  
not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or suspected to be carriers of any  
infectious or contagious disease.

(Signature)

(Designation)

Name of Port.

Dated the       day of       19       .

\*(Strike out the words not applicable)

NOTE.—The certificate referred to in paragraph 2 above shall be valid for a period of six  
months or for such shorter periods as the Port Health Officer may in his discretion  
determine, and record, in respect of ships engaged on the coastal unberthed  
passenger trade.

## SCHEDULE VIII

[See rule 40(4)]

*Form of certificate of exemption to be furnished by the Port Health Officer of  
the main port of embarkation*

\*Whereas owing to.....  
(here state the circumstances under which it has not been  
possible to carry out an inspection) it has not been found possible to inspect  
the s.s. ".....", I hereby issue this Exemption Certificate for one  
voyage only commencing from the ..... from the port .....  
(date) (main embarkation)  
to the port of .....  
(destination)

Name

Designation

Port

Date.

## APPENDIX (See Schedule I)

*Conditions of approval and instructions for drawing and sending samples of disinfectants and list of approved brands*

1. *Instructions for drawing and sending samples of disinfectants.*—(1) Disinfectants will be tested physically, chemically and bacteriologically. Facilities for such tests exist in the King Institute, Guindy (Madras State) and the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

(2) Manufacturers desiring the approval of the Government of India to disinfectants—coal tar or other—for use on board ship should submit applications to the Director General of Shipping, Ballard Estate, Bombay. A true copy of the application, together with samples drawn in accordance with the instructions detailed below, should at the same time be sent to one of the institutions named above. The institution concerned will submit its report to the Director General of Shipping who will refer the case, with his recommendations, to the Government of India for orders.

(3) In the case of the tests undertaken by the King Institute, Guindy, the fees chargeable are Rs. 30 per sample for chemical or bacteriological test, and Rs. 45 per sample for a combined bacteriological and physical examination. The fees should be paid in a Government Treasury to the credit of the Government of Madras for adjustment under the head “XXVIII—Public Health—Collection of payment for services rendered—Bacteriological Laboratories”.

(4) The fees for chemical analysis of disinfectants and for bacteriological examination undertaken by the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, are Rs. 48 and Rs. 45 per sample respectively and should be paid in a Government Treasury to the credit of the Government of Bombay for adjustment under the head “XXVII—Medical Bacteriological Laboratories Receipts—Miscellaneous fees credited to Government.”

2. Liquid disinfectants should be thoroughly stirred or shaken according to circumstances before samples are drawn therefrom. In the case of solid disinfectants, specimens should be taken from various points and thoroughly mixed, and the samples required for despatch to the King Institute, Guindy, and the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, should be drawn from the large sample so obtained. The mixing of the specimen should be carried out as expeditiously as possible so as to avoid undue exposure of the material to the atmosphere.

3. If the disinfectant is a liquid, each sample should consist of at least half a gallon of the material. If it is a solid, two-pound samples should be drawn.

4. Samples of liquid disinfectants should be sent in bottles or in tins, and samples of solid disinfectants should be sent in widemouthed bottles.

5. Containers of samples should be scrupulously clean. They may be cleaned with water or petrol according to circumstances, but it is essential that the water or petrol should be completely removed by drying the containers before samples are placed in them. Kerosene should not be used for this purpose, as it cannot be completely removed by drying.

6. Bottles containing liquids should be nearly but not completely filled. If they are completely filled, the stoppers may be forced open by the expansion of the liquid.

7. All containers should be properly sealed to prevent leakage, and bottles should be carefully packed to avoid breakage in transit.

8. Samples should be carefully labelled. A label may be a tag securely tied to a package or may be pasted on. If a label is pasted on a tin, it should go all the way round the tin and overlap; otherwise it will probably fall off. The label should state—

A. Name of material.

B. Name of firm sending sample.

C. Number and date of covering letter under which sample is sent.

9. A sample should not be sent without covering letter. The covering letter should state full details of the sample, including a statement of the manufacturer's formula of the produce sent.

*Conditions of approval of disinfectants for ships.*—I. *Coal Tar Disinfectants.*—Coal tar disinfectants are required to be approved by the Central Government. The approved disinfectant must have a minimum germicidal value of 2.5 by the

British Admiralty test. Coal tar disinfectants for use with sea water may be classified into three grades with phenol co-efficient values of (A) 10 and above, (B) 5 and (C) 2.5 by the British Admiralty test, indicating respectively high class, good quality and ordinary fluids for use on board the ships. The disinfectants must be stable and homogeneous on storage for three months at ordinary temperatures and shall not precipitate out or show separation of more than traces of oil. The fluid should be freely miscible with sea water and shall form a stable and uniform emulsion with sea water in concentrations of 5 percent by volume of disinfectant fluid. The dilution shall not show any separation of oil on the surface or undue precipitation on standing for a period of 6 hours at room temperature. It must not be unduly poisonous to higher animals and should not have any destructive action on wood, leather lines or metals.

## II. Chlorine may be carried either in the form of—

(a) *Stabilised Chloride of Lime*.—Chloride of lime must be dry and suitably stabilised yielding not less than 30 per cent. by weight or available chlorine and must be put up in tins of not more than 10 lbs. per tin, the date of issue by the manufacturer being stamped on each tin. Each tin and contents, whether partly used or not, must be renewed within one year of the date stamped on the tin. Full instructions for the use of the powder for cleansing decks, bulkheads, urinals, lavatory basins, etc., must be given on the label attached to each tin. This material is not to be used for the sterilisation of drinking water nor for the sterilisation of dejects, soiled utensils or apparel of persons suffering from a contagious or infectious disease.

If stabilised chloride of lime is carried on board ship, the quantity of coal tar disinfectant may be reduced by not more than 50 per cent. and the amount so reduced must be replaced by an equal weight of stabilised chloride of lime. Solid chloride of lime disinfectants will be tested for strength, stability, lime and water as follows:—

- (1) The chloride of lime must be of approved quality.
- (2) It must contain not less than 30 per cent., of available chlorine.
- (3) It must contain not less than 4 per cent. of free quick lime ( $\text{CaO}$ ).
- (4) The total water existing in all forms, consisting largely, if not entirely of water in combination in the form of calcium hydroxide, must not exceed 8.5 per cent.
- (5) It must be of such stability, that after being kept for four weeks in an oven at a temperature of 140 F. ( $-20$ ) the chlorine content shall not decrease by more than 2.5 of the total available chlorine percentage originally present.

## or (b) *Stabilised Hypochlorite Solution*—

If a stabilised solution of hypochlorite of soda is referred to chloride of lime, this preparation may be carried on board in place of chloride of lime, provided the total quantity of available chlorine is the same. The amount of coal tar disinfectant carried may then be reduced by 50 per cent. The conditions and restrictions as to its purpose and use are the same as for chloride of lime. The hypochlorite solution must yield at least 10 per cent. of available chlorine. If the solution should at any time decrease in strength so that the available chlorine falls to less than 8 per cent. it must be replaced as soon as possible. The liquid is to be stored in stoneware jars or other containers, of not less than two gallons nor more than 10 gallons capacity not liable to cause a diminution of the strength of the solution. The jars must be sealed either with stoneware stoppers, or with stoppers which have no appreciable action in diminishing the strength of the solution. Unless it can be shown that the strength of the solution is unaltered, the disinfectant must be renewed at least once a year. The date of sealing the containers and directions for use must be stated on a label adhering firmly to the jar.

Stabilised hypochlorite solution will be tested for strength and stability. The stability of the solution will be tested by maintaining the liquid at 25°C. for twenty-eight days, when the available chlorine must not have decreased by more than 10 per cent. of the total available chlorine originally present.

or (c) In ships in which a sea-water electrolyser is installed, capable of giving an unlimited quantity of sodium hypochloride solution containing not less than 0.1 per cent. of available chlorine, the quantity of coal tar disinfectant carried may be reduced by not more than 50 per cent. The type of electrolyser must be approved by the Central Government, and subject to inspection from time to time. The conditions and restrictions as to the purpose and use of the hypochlorite solution are the same as those for chloride of lime or hypochlorite solution in tins.

III. Stabilised chloride of lime put up in 1 lb. tins is intended to be used for sterilising drinking water. Instructions for use will be found on pages 7—9 of the 1946 edition of the Ship Captain's Medical Guide. The following conditions must be fulfilled before chloride of lime for treatment of drinking water can be approved:—

- (1) The chloride of lime must be of approved quality.
- (2) It must contain not less than 24 per cent. and not more than 33 per cent. available chlorine.
- (3) It must contain not less than 14 per cent. of free quick lime (CaO).
- (4) The total water existing in all forms, consisting largely, if not entirely, of the water in combination in the form of calcium hydroxide, must not exceed 7.5 per cent.
- (5) It shall be of such stability that after passing four weeks in an oven kept at 140°F (60°C) the chlorine contents shall not decrease by more than 2.0 of the total available chlorine percentage, originally present.
- (6) The powder to be put up in  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tins, the date of issue by the manufacturer to be stamped on the base of each tin.
- (7) Each tin and contents (except the measure which may be used again) whether partially used or not, to be renewed within one year following the date stamped on the tin.
- (8) Each tin to contain a measure, made of a material resistant to chlorine, to contain 60 grains of the powder, when full, i.e., sufficient to chlorinate approximately 200 gallons of water.

*List of approved Brands*

The following disinfectants have been approved by the President. He may at any time withdraw his approval of any disinfectant that fails to pass the required standard:—

Antifect 18/20  
Bell's Fluid.  
Burboul.  
Carbolic Acid, Calvert's No. 5.  
Carbolic Acid, pure Young and Co.'s No. 3  
Cetyl.  
Cofectant.  
Crephol.  
Cresolution, No. 1 Grade.  
Cresolution, No. 2 Grade.  
Cresolution, No. 4 Grade.  
Cyllin, Crude, Jeyes.  
Cyllin, Jeyes' Special Fluid.  
Daykoline.  
D.G. Fluid, No. 1  
Disfectall, No. 2.  
Disolite H.C.  
Edwards Climax Sanitary Fluid.  
Evansol.  
Exenol.  
Ferry "Extra".  
Graesser-Monsanto 25 per cent Creosote Soluble.  
Mensol.  
W. O. H. Fluid.  
Municipal.  
Neslab Solid Lysol.  
Hycol.

Hygeia.  
Hyphenoid.  
Ialine Fluid, Special No. 3.  
Ialine Fluid, Special No. 5.  
Ialine Fluid, Special No. 7.  
Ialine Fluid, Special No. 8.  
Izal.  
Izal, Crude.  
Jeves' Corporation Fluid.  
Kara Fluid.  
Kerol.  
Kerol Farm.  
Kilcrobc.  
Kilsol.  
Kingston Brand.  
Lactar.  
Lawes' W.O. Fluid W/A Grade.  
Lawesol.  
Liquor Cresoli Saponatus.  
Little's Fluid.  
Lysol (Boots).  
Lysolat or LysoTAB.  
Lysolid.  
Microcide, made by Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Limited.  
Monsanto Disinfecting Fluid, White.  
Seawater disinfectant.  
Septol, White.  
Smith's Special Carbulated.  
Sanitary Fluid.  
Snowdol Fluid.  
Pacoline, or Disinfectol.  
Pestdoom Fortis.  
Pharos Coefficient disinfectant fluid.  
Pyramid.  
Railene.  
Sacol (Five Oceans).  
Sal-Hycol.  
Sanitas Okol.  
Sanophen A.  
Sanophen White.  
Standard.  
Stenrol.  
Utoline I.  
Utoline II.  
"Vectersol" Wright's.  
Voxan White Fluid.  
Vulcan T.P.O.  
Wright's Disinfecting Fluid.  
Xtol.  
Zondo-Sal."



**REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES****NOTICES***Kakinada, the 9th July 1954***NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)**

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and the Sri Gouri Sankar Chit Funds Ltd.

**S.R.O. 2489.**—Whereas communications addressed to the Sri Gouri Sankar Chit Funds Ltd., at its registered office remain unanswered.

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Sri Gouri Sankar Chit Funds Ltd., is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

**NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)**

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and The Vijaya Engineers and Farmers Limited.

**S.R.O. 2490.**—With reference to notice dated 8th February 1954 published on page 406 of Part II of *Gazette of India* dated the 20th February 1954 the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has, under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the Register.

**NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)**

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Cocanada Dayalbagh Inks and Chemical Products Manufacturing Company Limited.

**S.R.O. 2491.**—With reference to notice dated 8th February 1954 published on page 406 of Part II of *Gazette of India* dated the 20th February 1954 the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has, under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the Register.

Y. NARAYANAMURTY NAIDU,

Asstt. Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, East Godavari Dist.

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*Patna, the 14th July 1954*

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and The Bihar Farming and Industries Ltd.

**S.R.O. 2492.**—Whereas the Bihar Farming and Industries Ltd., Hazaribagh was duly served with a notice dated the 20th February 1954 under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, but has for a period of three months failed to show cause why its name should not be struck off the register kept in this office I do hereby give notice under section 247(5) of the Act that the name of the company has this day been struck off the register, and the company is dissolved.

S. P. SINHA,

Registrar Joint Stock Companies, Bihar.

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*Madras, the 16th July 1954***PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3)**

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and The Pioneer and Co. Ltd.

**S.R.O. 2493.**—Whereas communications addressed to the company at its registered office remain unanswered or are returned undelivered by post office;

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Pioneer and Co. Limited. is not carrying on business or is not in operation;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company dissolved.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and The Prithvi Rajkumar Bros. Chit Fund Co., Ltd.

**S.R.O. 2494.**—With reference to the notice dated 25th February 1954 published on page 517 of Part II, Section 3 of the *Gazette of India* dated 13th March 1954, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

*Madras, the 20th July 1954*

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, 1913 and of B. N. Productions Limited

**S.R.O. 2495.**—Whereas communications addressed to B.N. Productions Limited remain unanswered, whereas the managing director in his letter, dated 29th June 1954 has requested to treat the above company as defunct;

And whereas it appears accordingly that B.N. Productions Limited is not carrying on business or is not in operation;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the company will be struck off the register and the company dissolved.

[No. K.1006/54.]

V. V. RANGANATHAN,

Asstt. Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

*Trivandrum, 19th July 1954*

SECTION 172 (2)

In the matter of the National Credit Bank Ltd., Alwaye

**S.R.O. 2496.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the National Credit Bank Ltd., Alwaye, has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the State High Court, Ernakulam, dated the 19th October, 1953 and that the Official Liquidator of the Court has been appointed liquidator of the Company.

SECTION 172(2)

In the matter of the United Bank of Travancore Ltd., Palai

**S.R.O. 2497.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the United Bank of Travancore Ltd., Palai, has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the State High Court, Ernakulam, dated 8th January, 1954 and that the Official Liquidator of the Court has been ordered to take charge of the Company's assets and books and carry on the winding up proceedings.

P. J. VERGHESE,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Trivandrum.

*Bombay, the 20th July 1954*

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Vihari Limited

**S.R.O. 2498.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the Vihari Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 6911.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the B. R. Zavar and Co. Limited

**S.R.O. 2499.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the B. R. Zavar and Co., Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 6051.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Prabhat Trading Company Limited

**S.R.O. 2500.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Prabhat Trading Company Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

[No. 7484.]

*Bombay, the 22nd July 1954*

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Ashoka Line Ltd.

**S.R.O. 2501.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Ashoka Line Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

[No. 8264.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the New Central Transport Company Limited

**S.R.O. 2502.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the New Central Transport Company Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 4262.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Eastern Continental Limited

**S.R.O. 2503.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the Eastern Continental Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 4614.]

*Bombay, the 26th July 1954*

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and The Bombay Talkies Ltd.

**S.R.O. 2504.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 that the Bombay Talkies Limited has been ordered to be wound by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 15th January 1954 and that Court liquidator has been appointed official liquidator of the Company.

[No. 2118.]

T. J. GONDHALEKAR,  
Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

*Jaipur, the 21st July 1954*

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and M/s Sita Ram & Co. Limited, Jaipur (In liquidation)

**S.R.O. 2505.**—Whereas from the fact that communications addressed to the Official Liquidator of Messrs Sita Ram & Co. Ltd. (In liquidation) remained unanswered for a period of more than six consecutive months after a notice

issued from this office, it appears that the liquidator of the said company is not acting, it is hereby notified under Section 247(4) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the afore-said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

[No. 1227/J.S.C.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Jaipur Investment Corporation Ltd., Jaipur (In liquidation)

**S.R.O. 2506.**—Whereas from the fact that communications addressed to the Official liquidator of the Jaipur Investment Corporation Ltd. (In liquidation) remained unanswered for a period of six consecutive months it appears that the liquidator of the said company is not acting, it is hereby notified under Sub-Section 4 of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

[No. 1230/J.S.C.]

R. P. BHARGAVA,  
Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Jaipur.

*Sambalpur, the 22nd July 1954*

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and Kishore Transport and Electrics Limited

**S.R.O. 2507.**—Steps having been taken under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 247 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913 and whereas communications addressed to the above Company are returned by the Post Office undelivered, it appears that the Company is not carrying on business or is not in operation, the Kishore Transport and Electrics Limited is, therefore, struck off the Register u/s 247(5) of the said Act under orders of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Orissa, dated the 13th July 1954.

[No. 814/JSC.140/54.]

S. N. MISRA.  
Asstt. Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Orissa.

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

*New Delhi, the 21st July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2508.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri A. Latif, a workman of the Central Kurkend Colliery.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 442 OF 1953

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

#### PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B.—*Chairman.*

#### PARTIES

Shri A. Latif, Secretary, West Bokare Colliery Workers' Union, P.O. Ghatotand, Distt. Hazaribagh—*Complainant.*

*Vs*

The Management Central Kurkend Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Kusunda, Distt. Manbhum—*Opposite Party.*

## APPEARANCES

Shri A. Latif, complainant—in person.

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc.B.L. Pleader, Dhanbad and Shri S. N. Geol, Liaison Officer, Central Kurkend Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Kusunda. Distt. Manbhum—*For opposite party.*

## AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant filed this complaint alleging that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, the opposite party stopped his sirdari and recruiting commissions and thereby contravened the provisions of Section 33 of Industrial Disputes Act.

3. The opposite party contended that the complainant was not a workman and hence the complaint was not maintainable. They further contended that the dispute regarding payment of commission to sirdars and overmen was settled by the management with the labour unions during the conciliation proceedings. It was also urged that the payment of commission was not a condition of service.

4. At the hearing before us, the complainant stated that he did not want to proceed with the complaint and wanted to withdraw it. In view of this, the complaint is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

The 7th July 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/I.]

**S.R.O. 2508.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act, from Shri Abdul Mazid, a workman of the Boniadih Colliery.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

## APPLICATION No. 323 OF 1953

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

## PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B.—*Chairman.*

## PARTIES

Abdul Mazid, Choukidar, Coke Oven, Boniadih Colliery, P. O. Giridih, District Hazaribagh, Bihar—*Complainant.*

*Vs.*

The Superintendent of Collieries, P.O. Giridih, Distt. Hazaribagh—*Opposite party.*

## APPEARANCES

Shri K. R. Saran, Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the complainant.*

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc.B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the opposite party.*

## AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that the opposite party discharged him from 24th July, 1953 during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the express permission of this Tribunal and thereby committed a breach of Section 33 of Industrial Disputes Act.

3. The opposite party contended that the complainant was appointed as a Choukidar on a fixed pay of 0-8-0 per day and worked in that capacity from 30th November, 1947 to 20th November, 1948. From 21st November, 1948, he was promoted as a Tindal coolie on a pay of 0-8-6. This fact was duly entered in his ration card and he was informed of it. He was thereafter working as a Tindal coolie but from 9th July, 1951 he refused to work under the Head Fitter, and though he was taking his ticket every day, he never joined or did any duties and sat chatting in the office verandah. This fact was reported by the Foreman to the Manager who forwarded the report to the opposite party. A preliminary enquiry was held by the Welfare Officer. A charge sheet was then served on the complainant on 23rd July, 1951 to which he submitted a reply. This was found unsatisfactory and a show cause notice was served on him. He gave a reply thereto. After giving due consideration to all the facts and circumstances, the opposite party found the complainant guilty of the offence with which he was charged and recommended his dismissal. The Chief Mining Engineer ordered the complainant's suspension and later on passed an order of discharge. It was therefore urged that the complaint should be dismissed.

4. It is an admitted fact that the complainant was appointed as Choukidar at the coke oven office of the Giridih Colliery from 30th November, 1947 on a basic salary of 0-8-0 per day. As such, his duties were to keep watch at the coke oven at night though occasionally he had to keep watch by day also. The opposite party's case is that the complainant worked as a choukidar upto 20th November, 1948 and that from 21st November, 1948 he was promoted as a Tindal Coolie and was being paid a basic salary of 0-8-6 per day. The opposite party further contends that the complainant worked as a Tindal Coolie from this date till 9th July, 1951, on which day he refused for the first time to work as such. On the other hand, the complainant's allegation is that it was on 9th July, 1951 that he was asked for the first time to work as a Tindal coolie and that he had never been told before this that he has been appointed as a Tindal coolie. It is thus an admitted fact that the complainant refused to work as a Tindal coolie from 9th July, 1951. On 11th July, 1951, he wrote a letter to the Manager, Coke Oven, that he had learnt that he was being marked absent from 9th July, 1951 although he was being given his ticket daily and was performing his duties as usual. He therefore asked the manager to "let him know in black and white as to why this was happening from 9th July, 1951". He wrote another letter on 23rd July, 1951. In the meanwhile the Foreman had reported to the Manager that the complainant refused to work under the Head Fitter, and was not working at all. The Manager forwarded this report to the Colliery Superintendent in which he also stated that he had personally enquired into the matter and the complainant stated that he would not do any work of a Mazdoor, and that his way of speaking was rude and impertinent. The Welfare Officer made an enquiry in the matter and submitted his report on 18th July, 1951. On 23rd July, 1951, a charge sheet was served on the complainant to which he replied on 25th July, 1951. Therein he contended that he was appointed as a Choukidar and was working as such and that his appointment was changed from Choukidar to Tindal Mazdoor without any rhyme or reason or without assigning any justification whatsoever. He further stated that the charge of not carrying out his legitimate duties was frivolous and *malafide* as he had been performing his duties (as a watchman). He lastly urged that he should be continued in his original post of Choukidar and should not be demoted to any other post without any fault on his part. On 29th September, 1951 the complainant was informed that his reply was found unsatisfactory and that it had been decided to remove him from service but that before final orders were passed, he was required to show cause why he should not be removed from service. To this he replied on 22nd October, 1951 reiterating the same facts. Ultimately he was dismissed and as the order of dismissal was passed during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, he has filed the present complaint. The charge against him was that on and from 9th July, 1951, he refused to do his duties as a Tindal coolie which post he was holding from 21st November, 1948. On the other hand, the complainant's case is that he was appointed as a watchman and was working as such all along, that he had never been appointed as a Tindal coolie to his knowledge and that he had never worked as a Tindal coolie. I do not believe his case.

5. It is admitted by the complainant that the basic wages of a watchman are 0-8-0 per day. The complainant was drawing these wages (plus dearness allowance) from the date of his appointment (that is 30th November, 1947) till 20th November, 1948. He admits that his basic wages were increased to 0-8-6 per day from 21st November, 1948, and that he was drawing wages at this

higher rate all along from this date. He says he does not know what are the basic wages of a Tindel coolie. As I said above, however, he admits that the basic wages of a watchman are 0-8-0 per day. If he was working as a watchman all along, he would have been entitled to wages at the rate of 0-8-0. Still from 21st November, 1948 he was paid wages of 0-8-6. The payment at the higher rates was not made for a short period but continued for almost three years. I am sure that the complainant must have known from this that his appointment as a watchman had ceased and that he had been appointed to some other post carrying higher wages.

6. The complainant was issued ticket No. 671 as a watchman. He admits that from 21st November, 1948 this ticket was taken back from him and he was issued a new ticket bearing No. 565. He has admitted that particular tickets are allotted to particular categories of workmen. He has also said that a person may be allotted a ticket of a particular category and still he may be working in another category. From the change of the ticket, he must have known that he was no longer a watchman, but was holding some other post. Actually he has admitted that when he was given ticket No. 565, he did learn that his designation and appointment was changed from that of a watchman to that of a Tindel coolie but he said that in spite of this he continued to work actually as a watchman.

7. We have then the fact that the workmen are paid their wages category-wise. The complainant has admitted that all workmen working in one particular category are called one by one for making payments. After one category is finished, workmen working in another category would be called one by one and after this is finished, another category will be called and so on. The complainant's name was shown in the payment registers as a Tindel coolie and when payments were made, he must have been called while other Tindel coolies were being paid. From this also, he must have been known that he was shown as a Tindel coolie.

8. We have then the fact that in the ration cards issued to the complainant and renewed from time to time, he was described as a Tindel coolie. He was also so described in his service register. As I said above, he was also described as a Tindel coolie in the payment registers of the opposite party. All these facts also show that he must have been promoted as a Tindel coolie.

9. The complainant has urged that though he may have been shown as a Tindel coolie, he was actually working as a watchman all along. Shri Banerji the present Manager of the Coke Oven was working as a Foreman in that Department in 1947 and he has stated that from 21st November, 1948 the complainant was appointed as a Tindel coolie and was working as such. He has also said that one Jeetlal was appointed as a watchman from that date. This Jeetlal was issued ticket No. 671 which was withdrawn from the complainant. I believe him. His evidence will show not only that the complainant was appointed as a Tindel coolie to his knowledge but also that he was actually working as such.

10. Assuming however that the complainant was not actually performing the duties of a Tindel coolie, it could not be said that he was right in refusing to perform these duties from 9th July, 1951. He knew all along that his designation had been changed from that of a watchman to a Tindel coolie and he was being paid higher wages as a Tindel Coolie. He drew the higher wages for a period of almost three years. He could not then turn round and say that he would not work as a Tindel coolie; because by accepting these wages for a period of three years, he must be deemed to have accepted the post of a Tindel coolie and he was bound to perform the duties thereof. Even though for one reason or another he might have been allowed to work as a watchman though shown as a Tindel coolie, the management were entitled at any time to ask him to perform the duties of a post which he was holding and for which he was drawing higher wages for a period of almost three years. His refusal to perform these duties amounted to misconduct justifying his dismissal.

11. I may also mention that the management would have a right to transfer a workman from one category to another unless the change is to the workman's prejudice. Here the complainant was appointed as a Tindel coolie. According to the management, this was a promotion. According to the complainant, it amounted to a demotion. Wages of a Tindel coolie are higher than those of a watchman. A Tindel coolie, if he learns the work, would have the chance of promotion to the post of a fitter. It was however urged that the work of a Tindel coolie was harder and also that his status was inferior to that of a

watchman. These facts are denied by Mr. Banerji both have to work eight hours a day. A watchman has usually to keep watch at night and occasionally by day also. A tindel coolie has, on the other hand, to work only by day. The Tindel coolie has to carry tools and assist a Fitter. This does not involve any hard work and it could not be said that the work of a Tindel coolie was harder than that of a watchman. I also do not think that the status of a Tindel coolie is inferior to the status of a watchman. I might repeat that the Tindel coolie draws higher wages and stands a chance of promotion. In the circumstances, I think that the transfer of the complainant from the post of watchman to that of a Tindel coolie could not be said to be prejudicial to him.

12. This apart, as I said above, the complainant was appointed to the post of Tindel coolie in 1948 and drew the wages of a Tindel coolie for a period of almost three years. He knew that he was holding the post of a Tindel coolie and not a watchman and his refusal to work as a Tindel coolie amounted to gross misconduct. I also hold that he was actually doing the duties of a Tindel coolie from 1948 and his refusal to perform the duties of that post did amount to gross misconduct.

13. In all these circumstances, the dismissal of the complainant was justified. He is therefore not entitled to reinstatement or to any relief. The complaint fails and is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

*The 6th July 1954.*

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/II.]

**S.R.O. 2510.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act from Shri A. Latif, a workman of the Central Kurkend Colliery.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD.

APPLICATION No. 441 of 1953

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

#### PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B.—*Chairman.*

#### PARTIES

Shri A. Latif, Secretary, West Bokare Colliery Workers' Union, P.O. Ghatotand, Distt. Hazaribagh—*Complainant.*

*Vs.*

The Management, Central Kurkend Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Kusunda, Distt. Manbhum—*Opposite Party.*

#### APPEARANCES

Shri A. Latif, complainant—*in person.*

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc., B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad and Shri S. N. Goel, Liaison Officer, Central Kurkend Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Kusunda, Distt. Manbhum, Bihar—*For the Opposite party.*

#### AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant filed this complaint alleging that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, the opposite party did not pay him dearness allowance on his sardari and recruiting commissions.

3. The opposite party contended that the complainant was not a workman and hence the present complaint was not maintainable. They also alleged that the dispute relating to payment of commission to sirdars and overman was settled by the management with the labour unions during conciliation proceedings and also urged that payment of commission was not a condition of service.



4. At the hearing before me, the complainant stated that he did not wish to proceed with the complaint and wanted to withdraw it. In view of this, the complaint is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

The 7th July 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/III.]

**S.R.O. 2511.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act, from Shri Mohia Rewani and Shri Lal Mahammad Mia, workmen of the West Godhur Colliery.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD.

APPLICATION No. 18 OF 1954

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

#### PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B.—*Chairman*.

#### PARTIES

1. Mohia Rewani & 2. Lal Mahammad Mia, Haulage engine khalasis of West Godhur Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Distt. Manbhum—*Complainants*.

*Vs.*

Messrs. H. D. Agarwalla & Son, Proprietors, West Godhpur Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Distt. Manbhum—*Opposite Party*.

#### APPEARANCES

Shri P. K. Burman Vice-President, Jharia Khas Colliery Workers Union, P.O. Sijua, Distt. Manbhum—*For the Complainants*.

Shri B. K. Dutt, Manager, West Godhpur Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Distt. Manbhum, Bihar—*For the Opposite party*.

#### AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that the opposite party discharged them from service on 26th September, 1953 during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of this Tribunal.

3. The opposite party contended that the complainants were working as pump khalasi and as the colliery started to work on electricity, the complainants were unable to handle electrical apparatus and refused to work the pumps. They were therefore discharged on giving them a week's notice.

4. At the hearing before me, the parties, after some discussion, entered into a compromise, a copy of which is attached herewith. Thereunder the complainants do not press for their claim for reinstatement but they are to be paid retrenchment compensation within a month from the date of the compromise. They are also to be offered a post in case there is a vacancy in the future. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable.

In the result, I pass my award in terms of the compromise.

The 3rd July 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

**BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD**

In the matter of application No. 18 of 1954 U/s 33A of I.D. Act

**PARTIES**

Mohia Rewani and Lal Mohammad Mean—*Applicants.*

*Vs.*

M/S. H. D. Agrawall & Sons, West Godhur Colliery—*Opposite Party.*

The above matter has been compromised between the parties on the following terms:—

1. That the applicants will be paid retrenchment compensation at 15 days average pay for every completed year of service or any part thereof in excess of 6 months.

2. That in case of any future vacancy the first offer will be made to the applicants in writing and if they fail to report within 7 days, then the posts will be filled in by others.

3. That the retrenchment compensation will be paid within a month from the date of this compromise.

4. That the applicants do not press for their claims for re-instatement.

It is therefore prayed that the above matter may be disposed off on the above terms.

And for this your petitioners as in duty bound shall pray.

L.T.I. of Mohia Rewani.

L.T.I. of Lal Mohammad Mean.

Explained the above and identified by me.

*The 2nd July, 1954.*

(Sd.) B. K. DUTTA, *Manager,*

*for H. D. Agarwalla & Sons, West Godhore Colliery.*

(Sd.) PROSANTA BURMAN, *Vice President,*

*Jharia Khas Colliery Workers Union.*

*The 2nd July, 1954*

Filed.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*

*Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.*

[No. LR.2(365)/I.]

**S.R.O. 2512.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Suresh Prasad Sinha, a workman of the West Bokaro Colliery.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD**

APPLICATION No. 188 of 1953

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947

**PRESENT**

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B.—*Chairman.*

**PARTIES**

Shri Suresh Prasad Sinha, G. Clerk of S.P.O. office, West Bokaro Colliery, P.O. Ghatotand, Distt. Hazaribagh—*Complainant.*

*Vs.*

The management of West Bokharo Colliery, P.O. Ghatotand, Distt. Hazaribagh—*Opposite Party.*

## APPEARANCES

Shri K. L. Paul, Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the complainant.*

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc. B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the opposite party.*

## AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that the opposite party illegally and wrongfully dismissed him during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the express permission of this Tribunal.

3. The opposite party contended as under:—

The complainant was working as a Clerk in the office of the Senior Personnel Officer. He produced an application purporting to have been executed by a coal loader named Milan Rai for payment of bonus in respect of the quarter ending 31st March, 1952. Actually the thumb impression on this application was that of the complainant himself. In other words, this application was a forged one. The complainant got a voucher prepared in respect of the bonus in the name of Milan Rai and the payment was drawn on the said voucher in the name of Milan Rai, while actually it was found that the thumb impression thereon was not that of Milan Rai but was of somebody else. On a complaint being made to the Deputy Agent of the colliery, he made inquiries in the matter and the above facts were found at the enquiry. A charge sheet was served on the complainant. He gave a reply to it in which he did not deny the charges. The management considered the explanation of the complainant and found it to be unsatisfactory and dismissed him.

4. It is an admitted fact that the complainant was working as a General Clerk in the Office of the Senior Personnel Officer at West Bokaro Colliery. One Milan Rai was working as a coal loader at the said colliery but he left his job on or about 27th May, 1952. On 29th August, 1952, an application purporting to be from Milan Rai was presented to the management in which he requested that the bonus for the first quarter of 1952 which was due to him should be paid to him. This application bore a thumb mark purporting to be that of Milan Rai. It is now an admitted fact that this thumb mark was of the complainant and not that of Milan Rai. This thumb mark was certified by the Senior Personnel Officer as having been given in his presence. The manager passed orders that the unpaid bonus should be paid to Milan Rai and thereupon a voucher was prepared for payment of Rs. 21-8-0 to Milan Rai. The amount was paid to a workman who put his thumb mark on it and the present complainant certified that the thumb mark was put by Milan Rai in his presence. In November, a complaint was made by Milan Rai to the management that he had not received the above bonus and thereupon an enquiry was made by the management. The above application and the above voucher, bearing the thumb marks purporting to be those of Milan Rai, along with the thumb mark of a workman Milan Rai, who was then working at the colliery, and the thumb mark of the complainant, were sent to a finger print expert, who gave his opinion that the thumb mark on the application requesting for the payment of unpaid bonus was that of the complainant and the thumb mark on the cash voucher was not that of Milan Rai, but of someone else. After this a charge sheet dated 21st November, 1952 was served on the complainant, alleging that he had falsified the thumb impression of Milan Rai relating to the Bonus due to him. In reply to this the complainant said that the cases were brought against him by the so-called reactionary of West Bokaro colliery which he could prove at any time and that the Deputy Agent should kindly enquire into the case and do justice after being satisfied. Ultimately on 10th December, 1952 the management passed an order dismissing the complainant.

5. Before proceeding further, I may mention that there was a clerical mistake in the charge sheet served on the complainant in which it was mentioned that the facts related to the payment of bonus of Milan Rai for the quarter ending 30th June, 1952 whereas actually it was for the quarter ending 31st March, 1952. Admittedly Milan Rai had not worked for sufficient period in the second quarter of 1952, so as to entitle him to bonus. When a notice was given to the management by a pleader on behalf of the complainant, the management made this clear and stated that there was a mistake in typing and that the words "for quarter ending 31st June, 1952" in the charge should read as "for the quarter ending 31st March, 1952." The complainant has not been prejudiced in any way by this mistake. It has never been his case that the bonus that

was claimed and paid to Milan Rai was for the second quarter or the like. As I said above, it is an admitted fact that no bonus was due to Milan Rai for the second quarter, and that it was due only for the first quarter.

6. The complainant's case as now put forward is that the Senior Personnel Officer gave an application to him and told him that Milan Rai has seen him at his bungalow and requested for the payment of bonus for the first quarter of 1952 and asked the complainant to put his thumb mark on it, and further said that he (i.e., the Senior Personnel Officer) would identify the thumb mark as that of Milan Rai and thereupon the complainant put his thumb mark on the application. The complainant further says that on 6th September, 1952 Milan Rai came to his office personally and the complainant took him to the cash office and got the payment of bonus made to him. Thus the complainant admits that the thumb mark on the application for bonus was his and not that of Milan Rai. He however says that he put the thumb mark on it at the instance of the Senior Personnel Officer. The complainant admits that he knew that Milan Rai himself should put his thumb mark on the application. According to the complainant, the Senior Personnel Officer had told him that Milan Rai approached him at his bungalow for the bonus. If this was so, Milan Rai was available at the time, and there was no reason why the complainant should have put his thumb mark on it. Ordinarily he would have asked the Senior Personnel Officer to obtain the thumb mark of Milan Rai on the application. He did not do so but put his thumb mark on it and he now says that he did so at the instance of the Senior Personnel Officer.

7. It may be noted at this stage that this allegation of the complainant has been made by him at a very late stage. When the complainant was served with a charge sheet, he did not state that he had put the thumb mark on the application at the instance of the Senior Personnel Officer. His reply to the charge sheet was very vague. As I mentioned above, it only mentioned that the case was brought against him by the so-called reactionary of the West Bokaro Colliery. He did not mention that the charge sheet was false nor did he explain the circumstances in which he had put his thumb mark on the application of Milan Rai. After his dismissal, a notice was sent to the management by a pleader on his behalf on 15th December, 1952 in which a technical advantage was sought to be taken of the mistake in typing in the charge sheet. Therein also no explanation was given about the circumstances in which the complainant put his thumb mark on Milan Rai's application. Actually he did not admit that the thumb mark was not of Milan Rai or that the thumb mark was really of the complainant. The present complaint was filed on 20th July, 1953, that is, long after the complainant's dismissal. Even then, it was vague and did not mention any of the above facts. The management filed their written statement on 7th August, 1953. It was only on 2nd March, 1954 that the complainant for the first time stated that he had put his thumb mark on the above application at the instance of the Senior Personnel Officer. In his deposition, he has admitted that till 2nd March, 1954 he had never told any one that he had put his thumb mark on the above application of Milan Rai because the Senior Personnel Officer asked him to do so. It may be noted that the complainant has alleged that he did orally tell the Deputy Agent on or about 5th June, 1952 that Milan Rai, then working in the colliery, was different from the Milan Rai, who had worked earlier and to whom the above bonus was due. Even then, he did not mention the fact of his having put his thumb mark on the application at the Senior Personnel Officer's instance at that time. If his present allegation that he put his thumb mark at the instance of Senior Personnel Officer is true, I am sure that he would have mentioned that fact in his reply to the charge sheet. He admits that before giving his reply, he had consulted the Union leaders and that the reply was actually drafted by a Union leader. I do not believe the complainant's explanation that he put his thumb mark on the above application at the instance of the Senior Personnel Officer.

8. Even if this explanation is true, the complainant was guilty of gross misconduct in putting his thumb mark on an application which purported to be that of Milan Rai. He was guilty of forgery inasmuch as he put his thumb mark in place of Milan Rai. That he was directed to do so by his superior officer would be no excuse. A person should not commit such a gross misconduct even at the instance of his superior officer. In my opinion, even on the admitted facts, the complainant's dismissal would be justified.

9. On the strength of the above application, a cash voucher was prepared authorising payment of Rs. 21-8-0 to Milan Rai as his bonus which was due to him. This amount admittedly was paid to some person whose thumb mark

was taken thereon. The complainant has certified on the voucher that the amount was paid to Milan Rai in his presence. A thumb mark on Milan Rai who was working in the colliery in November was obtained and was sent to the finger print expert and it has been found by him that the thumb mark on the cash voucher was not that of Milan Rai. The complainant now put forward a case that the Milan Rai who was working in the colliery in October and November 1952 was different from the Milan Rai who had worked in the first quarter of 1952 and to whom the bonus was due and was paid. This explanation was given by him for the first time in his statement of 2nd March, 1954. He has, as I said above, alleged that he orally told the Deputy Agent on 5th or 6th December, 1952 that the two Milan Rais were different; but he could not explain why he did not mention this fact in writing. Again if it was a fact, there was no reason why he could not have mentioned this in his reply to the charge sheet, or at any rate, before 2nd March, 1954. If he had made the allegation that Milan Rai, to whom the bonus was due and to whom it was actually paid, was different from the Milan Rai who was working in the Colliery in October, 1952, the management could have verified the fact. Mr. Rai, the present Deputy Agent, has stated that Milan Rai was brought to him by a gang leader Ghutu Rai. If the complainant had alleged that the Milan Rai, who was working in October and November and who claimed the bonus for the quarter ending 1952 was different from the Milan Rai who actually worked in the first quarter of 1952 and to whom the bonus was actually paid under the above cash voucher, then the management were bound to satisfy themselves that this allegation was not true. But in that absence of any allegation on the point, they were entitled to assume that the two Milan Rais were the same, especially when Milan Rai was brought to the Manager by a gang leader.

10. Thus from the evidence which was before the management, they were entitled to hold that the cash voucher did not bear the thumb mark of Milan Rai and that the complainant had got the payment made to an unauthorised person. Coupled with this, we have the fact that the application for the payment was made under his own thumb impression. These two facts together would lead to the irresistible conclusion that the complainant must have himself obtained the payment which was due to Milan Rai under a forged application and a forged receipt. His dismissal by the management was therefore proper and justified.

11. The result is that the complainant is not entitled to reinstatement or to any relief. The complaint fails and is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*

The 3rd July 1954.

Central Govt.'s Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/II.]

**S.R.O. 2513.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act, from Shri Nankoo Mea, a workman of the Kurhurbaree Colliery.

# CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD.

APPLICATION No. 387 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947

## PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B.—*Chairman.*

## PARTIES

Nankoo Mea, Clipman Ticket No. 392, Joktiabad PIt, Kurhurbaree colliery, c/o Dr. Prakriti Bhusan Gupta, P.O. Giridih, Dt. Hazaribagh—*Complainant.*

*Vs.*

Manager, Kurhurbaree Colliery, P.O. Banaidih (Giridih), Dt. Hazaribagh—*Opposite party.*

## APPEARANCES

Dr. Prakriti Bhusan Gupta, General Secretary, Hazaribagh District Coal Mazdoor Union, P.O. Giridih—*For the complainant.*

Shri C. Balram, Manager, Kurhurbaree Colliery, P.O. Baniadih (Giridih)  
Dt. Hazaribagh—*Opposite party in person.*

## AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he was discharged from service on 29th May, 1953 on the ground that he had attained the age of 55 years; that his age was not properly or correctly recorded in his service roll and his elder brother is still working in the colliery. As he was discharged during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of this Tribunal, he filed the present complaint.

3. The opposite party denied that it had contravened any of the provisions of Section 33 of the Act. He contended that according to the conditions of service of the complainant, he was to be superannuated on attaining the age of 55; and that his date of birth was entered in the service record according to his own declaration. It was also contended that as the complainant attained the age of 55 years on 29th May, 1953, he was superannuated and his service automatically terminated. It was therefore urged that the complaint should be dismissed.

4. At the hearing before me, it was admitted by both sides that the complainant had been reinstated in service from 11th January, 1954 and the question of reinstatement therefore does not survive. Dr. Gupta on behalf of the complainant however urged that the complainant should be paid his full wages and other benefits for the period of his forced idleness between 29th May, 1953 and 11th January, 1954. The opposite party however urged that the complainant was properly superannuated, but was reinstated because of specific instructions from Government, and that the question of payment of wages between 29th May, 1953 and 11th January, 1954 had been referred by him to higher authorities.

5. Rule 144 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code lays down how the age of an employee has to be recorded in his service roll. I had occasion to consider this point in my award in application No. 62 of 1953 which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 3, dated 18th July, 1953, at page 1132-1133, wherein I found that the age of the complainant in that case had not been properly recorded. I was told that as a result of that judgment, the authorities have been getting all the employees examined by a medical officer and the age certified by the medical officer is being entered in the service record of each employee, by the opposite party.

6. In the present case, the complainant was reinstated from 11th January, 1954 as a result of an order from the Government. Thereafter he was examined by a Committee of medical officers who found his age to be about 48 or so. It was admitted by both sides before me that as a result of this medical examination, the age of the complainant has been corrected accordingly in his service roll. This would mean that his age as originally recorded was not correct and the decision of the opposite party to superannuate him on the basis thereof was not correct. In other words, his discharge from 29th May, 1953 was not proper. That being so, he is entitled to his wages for the period of his forced idleness.

7. The result is that no order of reinstatement is passed, as the complainant has already been reinstated, but it is ordered that he should be paid his pay and other advantages from 29th May, 1953 to the date of his reinstatement. The amount should be paid to him within one month, from the date of this award becoming enforceable.

I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*

The 5th July 1954.

Central Govt.'s Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/III.]

**S.R.O. 2514.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Golock Behari Sinha, an overman of the Modhujora Colliery.

# CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 458 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

## PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B.—*Chairman.*

## PARTIES

Shri Golock Behari Sinha, In Charge (Overman), Modhujora Colliery, Modhujora Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Kajoragram. Dt. Burdwan—*Complainant.*

*Vs.*

Management of Modhujora Colliery, Modhujora Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Kajoragram, Dt. Burdwan—*Opposite party.*

## APPEARANCES

No appearance on behalf of the Complainant.

Shri S. C. Mukherjee, A.I.S.M (Min.), Manager, Khas Sitalpur Colliery, c/o The Modhujora Coal Co. Ltd., Modhujora Colliery, P.O. Kajoragram, Dist. Burdwan—*For the Opposite party.*

## AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he was dismissed by the opposite party during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of this Tribunal.

3. The opposite party contended *inter alia* that the present complaint was not maintainable under law and that the complainant was not a workman.

4. At the hearing, the complainant is not present though he has been served with a notice informing him about the date of hearing, nor has anyone appeared on his behalf. The complainant himself has stated in his complaint that he was a Mining Sirdar as also an overman in charge of the colliery. The opposite party has contended, amongst other things, that the complainant is not a workman. I had occasion to consider the duties of an overman and a Mining Sirdar in the dispute between the Amlabad colliery and their workmen in Reference No. 35 of 1951. My award is that case has been published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 3, at page 586. I have considered therein this question at length and have held that neither an overman nor a Mining Sirdar has to do any manual or clerical work and would not therefore be a workman. As I said above, the complainant has admitted that he was working as Mining Sirdar and as Overman in charge of the colliery. He has described himself as in charge and Head Overman. All this shows that he had to perform supervisory duties. As he had not to perform any manual or clerical work, he would not be a workman and would not be entitled to maintain the present complaint. He has also led no evidence that his discharge was wrongful or mala fide.

5. In the circumstances, the complaint fails and is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*

The 5th July 1954.

Central Govt.'s Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/IV.]

**S.R.O. 2515.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the All India General Insurance Company, Limited, Bombay and their workmen.

BEFORE SHRI M. R. MEHER, I.C.S. (RETD.), INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
BOMBAY

REFERENCE (IT-CG) No. 2 of 1954

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

The All India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay

AND

Their workmen.

In the matter of an industrial dispute re: reinstatement and/or compensation, etc.

APPEARANCES

Shri S. D. Vimadalal with Shri A. S. Asayekar—*for the Company.*

Shri K. T. Sule and Shri Rajni Patel with Shri K. P. Subramanian,  
Shri K. R. Vishwanathan and Shri K. A. Chitnis—*for the workmen.*

AWARD

The Central Government referred to me for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the All India General Insurance Company Limited and their workmen in respect of reinstatement and/or compensation, etc. to 12 workmen. After four days of hearing the parties asked for time to negotiate settlement of the dispute, and after two days of such negotiations the parties arrived at an amicable settlement and have requested me to make an award in terms of the said settlement. I accordingly make my award in terms of the said settlement (annexed hereto).

Bombay, 12th July 1954.

(Sd.) K. R. WAZKAR,  
Secretary.

(Sd.) M. R. MEHER,  
Industrial Tribunal.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI M. R. MEHER, I.C.S. (RETD.), INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
BOMBAY

REFERENCE (IT-CG) No. 2 of 1954

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

All India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay

AND

Their workmen.

MAY IT PLEASE THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL:

The parties to the above dispute have agreed to settle their dispute on the following terms and request the Hon'ble Tribunal to pass an Award in terms thereof:—

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. It is agreed that the Company will take back Mr. K. P. Subramanian, without any break in the continuity of service and without any compensation or back wages, on a salary of Rs. 205/- (basic) with Dearness Allowance reckoned at Rs. 45/- making a total emolument of Rs. 250/- (Rs. Two hundred and fifty) per month from such date being not later than the 1st of September, 1954, as he wishes to join.



2. It is agreed that the Company will take back Mr. N. P. Chudamani, on the same salary as previously without any break in the continuity of service and without any compensation or back wages, from such date being not later than the 1st of September, 1954, as he wishes to join.

3. It is agreed that out of the rest Messrs. V. R. Potdar and S. C. Shah will be paid by the Company a compensation at the rate of half a month's remuneration (including D. A. and other allowances) for each completed year of service or any part thereof in excess of six months, according to the latest Amending Act, in full satisfaction of all their claims against the Company.

4. As a special case it is agreed that the remaining eight ex-employees, Messrs. D. B. Sidhwa, K. R. Vishwanathan, P. N. Oza, S. J. Dixit, U. Shankar Rao, D. S. Aghsikar, and I. Y. Reley and Sarmalkar (peon) will be paid by the Company a compensation at the rate of a month's remuneration (including D.A. and other allowances) for each completed year of service or any part thereof in excess of six months, in full satisfaction of all their claims against the Company.

5. The Union and the workmen withdraw all charges and allegations against the Company and particularly against Mr. Subba Rao, the General Manager of the Company. The Management on its part agree to withdraw allegations, if any, against the Union and the workmen.

6. It is expected that the Company would offer, as far as possible, the first chance of employment to persons discharged on 14th February, 1953 in the event of fresh recruitment by the Company.

7. This agreement is not to be taken as a precedent for the future

*Dated the 8th day of July 1954.*

For & On behalf of the All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.

(Sd.)

General Manager.

(Sd.) A. S. ASAYEKAR,

Advocate for the Company.

For & On behalf of the Workmen,

(Sd.) K. P. SUBRAMANIAN, President,  
All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.

(Sd.) K. R. VISHWANATH, Secretary,  
(H.O.) Employees' Union.

(Sd.) RAJNI PATEL,

Advocate for the Workmen.

*The 8th July 1954.*

Before me,

(Sd.) M. R. MEHER,

Industrial Tribunal.

[No. LR.90(158).]

P. S. EASWARAN. Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 22nd July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2516.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 2088, dated the 21st June, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading for entry “(2) Representatives of employers” the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“2 Shri R. N. Vasudeva, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.”

[No LWI-2(26)/54.]

*New Delhi, the 24th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2517.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 1 of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 2089, dated the 21st June 1954, namely:—

In the said notification, under the head “(2) Representatives of employers”, for entry 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“2 Shri G. Sen, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi”

[No. LW1.2(27)/54.]

A P VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 26th July 1954*

**S.R.O. 2518.**—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (1) and (3) of clause 4 of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951, and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 1510, dated the 2nd September, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. H. C. Rigg, a representative of the Calcutta Liners' Conference, the Calcutta U. S. A. Conference and Calcutta Continental Conference, as a member of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board *vice* Shri G. D. Longhurst appointed in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1108, dated the 27th March, 1954, resigned.

[No. Fac. 74(2).]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.